FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 003 *4 January 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Carter's Proposed Postponement of SALT II Debate 'Pretext' AA 1
Genscher Parliamentary Statement No Answer to Detente Question AA 1
[Grigoryants in IZVESTIYA 23 Dec]

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Yepishev Visits Group of Soviet Forces in Germany BB 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Dec]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA Reviews Salient International Developments of 1970's CC 1
[Vishnevskiy 30 Dec]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Goncharov Rebuts President Carter on Afghanistan A 1
U.S. 'Instigates' UN Session on Afghan Question A 3
Afghan Events Used by U.S. as Pretext for Egyptian, Israeli Bases A 3
[Zinovyeva]
Losev Comments on U.S. 'Irritation' Over Afghan Situation A 4
Resumption of U.S. Arms Deliveries to Pakistan Scored A 5
U.S. Military Maneuvers Viewed in Light of Plans Against Iran A 6
Subunits' Arrival in New York A 6
Organization of Air Bridge A 7
[Levin]
TIME, NEWSWEEK Cited on Shah's Ties With U.S., Israel A 7
Murray Mideast Mission Reflects U.S. Policy of Fueling Tension A 8
[Kitsenko]
New York TIMES Cited on U.S. Base in Somalia A 9
U.S. Naval Deployment From San Diego Noted A 9
U.S. Military Plans Viewed as Anti-Soviet Alliances A 10
CPSU Delegation Departs for Canadian CP Congress A 10

CHINA

RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Article on Afghanistan Criticized B 1
Timoshin Views Aggravation of PRC Domestic Political Situation B 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 18 Dec]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Soviet-DPRK Cooperation for 1979 Reviewed C 1
[Dmitriyev]
PRAVDA Reports Visit of Japanese Socialist Party Delegation C 2
[26 Dec]
Japanese Communists' Departure at End of Visit Reported C 3
[PRAVDA 25 Dec]
Rusakov Receives Mongolian Decoration C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Defends Soviet Aid Request, Hits U.S. 'Provocations,' Lies D 1
Report of Ruble Issue in Afghanistan Denounced as 'Absurd' D 2
[Ponomarev]
Afghan Deputy Premier: New Constitution Planned D 3
[Seyful-Mulyukov]
Afghan Foreign Minister Dost Opposes UN Debate D 4
[Kornilov, Musin]
Moscow Meeting With Gromyko D 4
Disrupted Afghan Transport, Communication Being Restored D 4
Calm Situation Prevails in Kabul, Other Regions D 6
[Seyful-Mulyukov, (Pozolevich)]
Kabul Radio Report Cited on Execution of Afghanistan's Amin D 6
[PRAVDA 29 Dec]
IZVESTIYA Assails U.S. Aid, Inspiration of Anti-Afghan Intrigues D 7
[Mikhaylov, 1 Jan]
Moscow Turkish Defends Soviet Afghan Aid, Recalls Aid to Turkey D 10
[Suyetina]
Foreign Newspapers Support Afghan Action D 11
Kabul Newspaper Lashes Out at Carter, U.S. Foreign Policy D 12
Indian Prime Minister Writes Carter on U.S. Arms to Pakistan D 13
Indian CP Leader Outlines Election Strategy D 14
[Shurygin in PRAVDA 28 Dec]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Ustinov Greets SRV Defense Minister on Army Anniversary E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Dec]
Le Duan Receives Gorshkov in Hanoi E 1
[PRAVDA 29 Dec]
SRV Foreign Trade Minister Praises Soviet Aid E 2
Soviet Red Cross Sends Medical Team to Kampuchea E 2
[IZVESTIYA 29 Dec]
Goncharov Answers Yugoslav Criticism of Article on Kampuchea E 3
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 Dec]
ASEAN Pursues Ambivalent Policy Toward Indochinese States E 5
[Yuryev in PRAVDA 29 Dec]

EASTERN EUROPE

Ustinov Congratulates Ljubicic on Yugoslav Army Day F 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Dec]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article F 1
[Andreyev, 21 Dec]
Tito Thanks Brezhnev for National Day Greetings F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

French Foreign Minister Lauds Franco-Soviet Cooperation G 1
[NOVOYE VREMYA]
Further on Tyazhelnikov-Led Delegation Visit to Spain G 1
[PRAVDA 25 Dec]
Deputy Foreign Minister, Spanish Diplomat Confer in Moscow G 2
[IZVESTIYA 29 Dec]
Turkish Military Leaders Issue Ultimatum; U.S. Pressure Seen G 2
[Ptashnikov]
Brezhnev, Maltese President Exchange National Day Cables G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Plot To Assassinate Waldheim 'To Discredit Revolution' H 1
Reportage on Waldheim's Visit to Iran, Official Talks H 1
Refusal to Comment on Talks H 1
'Unaware of Events' True Nature' H 1
Foreign Ministry Statement H 2
Waldheim Departure H 2
Neither Military Nor Economic Pressure Will Deter Iran H 2
PRAVDA Reports Khomeyni Interview, USSR Embassy 'Provocation' H 3
[2 Jan]
Perils for Near East Countries Seen in U.S. Iran Policy H 4
[Yugov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 28 Dec]
CPSU's Brutents Returns Home After Talks in Syria, Lebanon H 6
[PRAVDA 27 Dec]
Ponomarev, Brutents Hold Talks With Jordanian Communists H 6
'Aid' to Egypt for Faithful Service to U.S. Imperialism H 7
[Tyssovskiy]
Journal Article on History, Present Status of Jerusalem H 8
[Belyayev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 51]
Deputy Minister, PLO Figure Address Moscow Solidarity Meeting H 8

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

IZVESTIYA Reviews Second Edition of Brezhnev Anthology R 1
[19 Dec Editorial Article]
Shcherbitskiy Extols Lenin Legacy at Aktivs 27 Dec Meeting R 8
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 28 Dec]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

January-November Industrial Performance Figures Issued S 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA 17 Dec]
Development of Agriculture, Industry in Uzbekistan Reported S 5

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS

Prototype Nuclear Reactor Being Built Near Leningrad U 1
Briefs: Scientific Expedition to Antarctica, Ukrainian Academy Meeting, Drugs Research Expedition U 1

CARTER'S PROPOSED POSTPONEMENT ON SALT II DEBATE 'PRETEXT'

ID031858 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 3 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Washington, January 3, TASS--The White House press secretary read out a statement here which says that U.S. President Carter had proposed to the Senate Democratic Majority Leader Robert Byrd to postpone consideration by the Senate of the SALT II treaty which, as is known, is needed by the United States by no means to a lesser extent than by the Soviet Union.

As a pretext for this postponement the President chose the granting by the Soviet Union of military aid to Afghanistan in response to repeated requests of the Afghan Government on the basis of Article 4 of the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourhood and cooperation between the USSR and the DRA, and in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

The American administration and reactionary quarters in the United States interested in spiralling the nuclear-missile arms race have already long been working to procrastinate ratification of the SALT II treaty.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0800 GMT on 4 January repeats the above item adding the following at the end of the item: "President Carter's present decision shows that the U.S. Government has gone over to the position of those circles which are pursuing a course of foiling detente and stepping up international tension. In undertaking this unfriendly step toward the Soviet Union, the President, contradicting himself, said that the SALT II treaty, in his opinion, is in accordance with the national security of the United States and that of the whole world. In other words, he admitted in effect that the postponement of SALT II is contrary to the national interests of the United States."]

GENSCHER PARLIAMENTARY STATEMENT NO ANSWER TO DETENTE QUESTION

ID031703 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 5 ID

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch: "Keeping Quiet About the Main Point"]

[Text] Bonn--The FRG foreign minister by no means makes a government statement to Parliament after every NATO Council session. How many such sessions, throughout NATO's existence, have passed without special examination by the parliamentarians. This time it was a different matter. H.D. Genscher made a government statement in the Bundestag, which was followed by a debate.

Well, you cannot call the recent Brussels session an ordinary one. Its decisions were the beginning of a qualitatively new phase of the nuclear arms race. They are a program for the coming decades the implementation of which is an attempt to disrupt the prevailing balance of forces and change the entire military-strategic situation in Europe.

The FRG foreign minister did not need to speak in the Bundestag to persuade the deputies to support the NATO decision. There was no need. All parties represented in the Bundestag--the Social Democratic Party of Germany, the Free Democratic Party, the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union--are literally vying to show NATO loyalty. Genscher's speech was addressed not to the parliamentary audience but to the public of the FRG and neighboring states.

Millions of Europeans including West Germans are beginning to understand the essence of what the NATO ruling clique is planning. Insight does not come at once.

It is being hindered by propaganda jabbering about the "Soviet threat." But insight is nonetheless coming. That is why the minister's entire speech was bent to the single task of proving that the decision to deploy the new nuclear missile weapons on European territory is an "enforced" response on the West's part. At the same time the minister tried to depict the NATO decision as some sort of "signal to make the 1980's a decade of arms control."

So the decision to deploy in Europe 108 Pershing II missiles and 464 ground-based cruise missiles capable of striking targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is made out to be a...disarmament program. Now, Genscher solemnly stated, the prevention of the arms race in the medium-range missile sphere depends only on the Soviet Union. So that's how it is!

They are resorting to such methods under pressure. The truth about the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives and above all the constructive proposals contained in L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech in reaching the public through the dense shroud of misinformation presented by the West German press. Moscow's persistent appeal to begin talks immediately and not to undertake actions to complicate the situation in Europe have made a deep impression here. People are asking: Who felt the need to hurry? Why was the NATO decision not preceded by talks on the reduction of medium-range weapons, as the USSR proposed? Was there no other way out, apart from stuffing arsenals with new weapons of mass destruction? Of course there was a way out. There was a real opportunity for strengthening security in Europe by reinforcing the existing balance of forces at a lower level of military confrontation than the present one. NATO, and NATO alone, and with the NATO alliance Bonn, too, must assume responsibility for the fact that this prospect is now cancelled. A unique chance has been let slip. It is hard for even a politician with rich experience like Genscher to justify this in the public eye.

Yes, doubts and fears are strengthening and criticism is growing. To neutralize these feelings the thesis of "imbalance," of a disruption of equilibrium in the sphere of medium-range missiles in the USSR's favor has been advanced.

Meanwhile with every passing day an increasing number of admissions are appearing that the Western public has been the victim of shameless manipulation of figures. After painstaking analysis Heidelberg Research Guenther Branch has come to the conclusion that the figures cited in Bonn's official White Paper on the correlation of forces in Europe are "selected in a politically one-sided manner and systematized in a contradictory way, and are therefore, from a scientific viewpoint, misleading." The White Paper quite simply is silent about many of the nuclear systems in NATO's possession. Another well-known military researcher, Horst Afheld, warns against an imbalance, but not the imbalance mentioned by Genscher. An imbalance could arise, the scholar writes, as a result of the adoption of the Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles, and the Soviet Union will face the need to take retaliatory measures. The authoritative Hamburg Institute for Study of the Problems of Peace, headed by eminent FRG military theorist and retired General Baudissin reaches the same conclusion.

Attempts to depict the round of the arms race now being undertaken as the purely technical "modernization" of existing weapons are increasingly unconvincing. The deployment of qualitatively new systems is not technical improvement. Weapons are appearing on European soil which did not exist before and whose emergence alters the prevailing equilibrium. NATO's strategy is changing accordingly. Henceforth it proceeds from the possibility of a limited nuclear war, from the admitted risk of a preemptive strike, and this is causing legitimate alarm among the inhabitants of the European Continent.

All these aspects, however, remained outside the framework of the statement Genscher made in the Bundestag. When you read it the question arises: What were the NATO ringleaders actually agreeing on in Brussels--armament or disarmament? It looks as though NATO desired nothing else than to restrain the arms race. Come, come, gentlemen!

Feigned raptures over "the Brussels call for peace" are merely a psychological means to insure a favorable atmosphere within the NATO countries for implementing the bloc's aggressive designs. To this end the term "dual decision" adopted in Brussels, some sort of "parallelism" of armament and disarmament has been circulated. Who will now believe this outburst of assurances? In past years the Soviet Union has presented the West with an extensive program of measures for curbing the arms race and disarmament. NATO has had enough time to examine our military disarmament proposals seriously and to reply to them. And now, adopting the dangerous "arms upgrading" program and destroying the basis for talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons. The NATO "hawks" have begun to coo like doves of peace. Or are they seriously thinking of talking with the USSR from a position of strength?

Speaking in the Bundestag, Genscher voiced the hope that the Soviet-U.S. SALT III talks would begin soon and that here Washington would consider the interests of its West European partners. Such an optimistic position is scarcely justified, all the more so since it does not take into account the growth of dangerous militarist ambitions in U.S. policy and the desire of that country's reactionary circles to revert to a policy of strength.

The gigantic arms program just announced by President Carter confirms this dangerous tendency. In the United States the Brussels decisions are strengthening not those circles which call for dialog but the "hawks" who are seeking military supremacy. It remains only to be added that Bonn diplomats promoted the adoption of the decision in Brussels most zealously of all.

The local press mentions this increasingly frequently. And not surprisingly so, since the question of the correlation of the Europeans' national interests with their NATO commitments is concerning more and more people. "Whose interests does Bonn represent in the questions of arms upgrading?" the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT asks. "Is it pursuing a German policy proceeding from our people's national interests? Or, emboldened by Strauss's applause, is Bonn assuming the role of U.S. henchman?"

This role is fraught with great dangers for the FRG. It is obvious to everyone that Washington is involving its ally on the Rhine in a dangerous game. If we consider the evasive stand of Belgium and the Netherlands, then it becomes clear that in central Europe only the FRG is prepared to become a launch pad for the new U.S. missiles. Bonn is blatantly abandoning the country's vital interests for the sake of supporting Washington's global aims.

Outwardly the statement made in parliament by the FRG foreign minister is a sound document. But it contains no answer to the most burning question of the day: What will happen to detente in Europe? After all, the FRG has food for thought in this connection, since the real achievements in its relations with the socialist countries, in which considerable efforts have been invested by both sides and whose mutually advantageous nature no one has doubted, are being jeopardized.

YEPISHEV VISITS GROUP OF SOVIET FORCES IN GERMANY

LD040951 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent Col V. Nagornyy report: "Meeting With Servicemen"]

[Text] From 24 through 27 December, Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate was with the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. He visited the ninth formation and antiaircraft missile unit, met with motorized infantry, tankmen and missilemen, familiarized himself with the progress of combat and political training, with the organization of the training and educational process and of socialist competition in the new training year, with party-political work and with the personnel's life and daily round and talked with servicemen and members of their families.

At his meeting with leaders of the formation, Army General A.A. Yepishev made concrete recommendations for further improving organizational and mass-political work in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech the CPSU Central Committee's resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth", and also the USSR defense minister's demands to further heighten the combat readiness of troops. Army General A.A. Yepishev expressed confidence that the servicemen of the Group of Forces will struggle persistently to successfully fulfill the tasks facing the armed forces and fittingly greet V.I. Lenin's jubilee and the Great Patriotic War.

The servicemen of subunits and units expressed fervent gratitude to the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for their constant concern about strengthening the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces and for their paternal attentiveness toward the defenders of the motherland. They declared their desire, both now and in the future, to fulfill with honor and merit their patriotic and internationalist duty and to tirelessly heighten their vigilance and combat readiness.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, was accompanied by Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and Col Gen I.S. Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Forces.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SALIENT INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS OF 1970'S

LD020935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Sergey Vishnevskiy "Notes of an International Affairs Specialist": "On the Threshold of the Eighties"]

[Text] The tempestuous 1970's are a thing of the past. Soon the ringing of bells will herald man's entry into the year of 1980. People on different meridians are looking back and assessing what they have experienced and are looking forward: What will the future bring?

The bourgeois politicians and observers are wandering the track of history cautiously, as though in a dense fog. For them the decade, in the estimation of the illustrated LONDON NEWS magazine, represented "lost years spent to no purpose."

On the threshold of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth we are convinced again that the course of history and the very profound changes which have radically altered the countenance of the world today are bringing ever new proof of the correctness of the ideas of that brilliant theorist and strategist of the world proletariat.

The socialist community of states rallied on the basis of Marxism-Leninism is marching in the vanguard of progress. Socialist internationalism, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev notes, is the political and moral force which has enabled us to attain many victories in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The phenomena and trends showing the continuing change of the correlation of forces in the world in favor of progress and peace can be clearly seen in the global panorama. The most influential current political force is the international communist and workers movement which in the 1970's, achieved new successes in the struggle for the cohesion and unity of action of all anti-imperialist movements. The 1970's were marked by outstanding victories for national liberation.

The good seeds of detente sprouted in these years in the keen confrontation with the bellicose forces of imperialism under the tremendous impact of the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries. Major actions to improve the international climate were recorded in the annals. The decisions of the all-European conference and the collection of international accords on arms limitation and cooperation are a reliable compass helping us to advance further toward the consolidation of universal peace.

Voltaire wrote of the great joy of seeing and making something new. The joy of the creators and active participants in the world's revolutionary renewal is immeasurably great. We are entering the year of 1980 with a sense of justified optimism.

Vanguard of Progress

Throughout the decade now coming to an end the socialist states were frequently subjected to the onslaughts of imperialism and its henchmen. At the beginning of 1970 the U.S. bombs were still falling on Vietnamese soil. There were attempts to encircle Cuba in a ring of isolation. The revanchist "league of exiles" [soyuz izgnannykh] at its rally in Saarbruecken demanded a return to the 1937 borders. "Psychological warfare" was unleashed against the fraternal countries under the false slogan of "the defense of human rights."

The socialist community withstood all tests of strength. It is now the most dynamic economic region of the world. Over 430 million people live on the territory of the 10 CEMA states. Their national income increased almost eightfold from 1950 through last year.

Socialist economic integration whose avenues are indicated in the comprehensive program has become an inalienable feature of our community's life. The elaboration of long-term targeted programs for the CEMA countries' cooperation in the most important spheres of material production has been completed. The fraternal countries' collaboration will help them to pool rationally and distribute their resources and efforts in resolving major economic tasks.

This is all the more important in that the solution of these tasks has been somwhat complicated, particularly because of the deterioration of the trade and economic situation in the capitalist zone of the world economy. Under these conditions the advantages of socialist economic integration are graphically manifested. Our long-term aim for the plan-governed development of energy resources has been justified. The CEMA countries proved to be the world's only industrially developed zone to avoid the heavy blows dealt to the capitalist economy by the deteriorating energy crisis.

The fraternal countries' experience of comradely cooperation and the harmonious combination of their national and international interests and practical implementation of the principles of socialist internationalism is being enriched with every passing year. An increasingly large number of common elements is appearing in all spheres of their life.

World socialism is a living, growing organism in the grip of creative quest. In the course of this quest intensive methods of economic management are being pushed to the fore and emphasis is being placed on the improvement of production efficiency and work quality. All this is for the benefit of the working man, for the fullest possible satisfaction of his material and spiritual requirements. The materials of recent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the plenums of the fraternal parties' central committees pay considerable attention to social and cultural programs.

Many foreign guests note the great concern for man in the socialist world. John Cherveni, a U.S. public figure from Detroit, visited the USSR for the first time 10 years ago. Here are his impressions of his recent trip to our country: "I saw a big improvement in the living standard. The main requirements of life, including housing, are fully available. I noticed that people have begun to dress better. Wherever I went peace, friendship and progress were to be felt in the very fabric of socialist communal living."

A sense of pride in our major achievements in creative labor and confidence in the advantages of socialism enable us and our friends to look into the future confidently.

Intricate Tangle

When Western politicians and observers utter the word "economy" their faces invariably become gloomy. An exceedingly unpleasant theme: 10 years ago it seemed to many of them that some sort of new, crisis-free, flourishing capitalism had been born. The high level of the economic situation of the "impetuous" 1960's nurtured this illusion. "Very few observers," the U.S. magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS recalls, "predicted at that time that one fine day the forthcoming decade would be dubbed the slipping 1970's."

In 1974-1975 the biggest economic crisis in the entire postwar period broke out striking the majority of capitalist countries. There ensued a prolonged depression and this year a new economic recession began in the United States--a recession into whose orbit other Western countries are being dragged. "For a number of years Americans have been staggering from one economic hole to another. Things are going from bad to worse," the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT complains. "Horrifying news" is what the London journal THE ECONOMIST calls the report by the British Treasury on the "worst crisis" to arrive in the country since the end of World War II. Experts from the OECD, an organization of 24 capitalist states, predict in the forthcoming year either zero growth in the GNP or an increase of a fraction of one percent.

However, it is not only the deteriorating economic situation which is worrying the captains of capitalism. They can see that the fall or stagnation of production are interwoven with the currency, energy, raw material and other long-term crises. The acutely critical processes of a cyclical and chronic, circumstantial [konyunkturnyy] and structural, internal and external nature have been woven into an intricate tangle. The levers of state-monopoly regulation cannot unravel this tangle. Since the middle of the decade Western leaders have begun to convene annually at a summit conference in an attempt to cure the ailments of the world capitalist system by their joint efforts. However, this is leading only to the aggravation of inter-imperialist contradictions.

Herman Kahn, the eminent transatlantic forecaster and director of the Hudson Institute sighs that the golden age has ended for the capitalist countries and they are faced with a period of "lean cows."

The intensification of the overall crisis of capitalism naturally engenders sociopolitical instability in the bourgeois states. In NEWSWEEK's estimation in the West's greatest power there reigned in the 1970's "considerable social ferment"; "the political system was threatened with splitting." According to the latest Gallup poll 84 percent of Americans are dissatisfied with the state of affairs in their country.

Similar processes are also underway in the other capitalist states. Political instability can be observed in Italy, the FRG, Britain, Japan and other countries. The pitch of the struggle between labor and capital is intensifying everywhere. The system of class exploitation is being revealed increasingly as a society without a future.

Hard Paths of Detente

Nor can the main results of the international political development of the 1970's gladden the imperialist strategists. The world is not developing in accordance with the scenario of the military-industrial complexes' "brain trusts."

It was 10 years ago that the arch-reactionary observer David Lawrence predicted victory for the U.S. interventionists if they assailed Vietnam with "the maximum military force." Robert (Tompson), a British expert on punitive matters, predicted that the U.S. aggression in Indochina would continue for 20 years. West European militarists gave a hostile reception to the first steps of detente. Franz-Josef Strauss suggested that talks with the USSR could be conducted only from a position of military strength.

At that time I was in Helsinki covering the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation. Paul Nitze, a member of the U.S. delegation--now the number one hawk on the Potomac--disseminated among journalists the authoritative opinion that there would be no agreement.

Life has cruelly mocked the oracles. The Pentagon's "dirty war" in Southeast Asia suffered ignominious failure. The 1970's will go down in history predominantly as years of detente. The change in the correlation of forces in the international arena and above all the approximate parity of military forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact forced the Western leaders to recognize the axiom that in the nuclear age there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. This idea is enshrined in particular in the fundamental accords between the USSR and the United States. The complex of agreements between the FRG and the socialist states recognizes the inviolability of borders in Europe.

The Final Act of the 1975 all-European conference--a long-term program of action to safeguard security and develop cooperation on our continent--has become a charter of peaceful coexistence. The fruitful significance of the process of the materialization of detente is to be noted in all spheres of European life. Regular contacts at summit level, political consultations and the first military confidence building measures have entered into practice. The fabric of economic, scientific and technical and cultural cooperation has become more intertwined. Many bilateral accords give specific projections for such cooperation for the long term. In real life detente means thousands of practical deeds bringing the peoples mutual advantage and strengthening peace.

The positive changes in the world have made it possible to close or narrow some channels of the arms race by means of talks initiated by the USSR. The reaching of the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation accords (SALT I and SALT II) was of special significance. The United Nations has approved important initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist states aimed at curbing the arms race. It is important to transfer these UN decisions to a practical plane.

The ideas of detente have put down deep roots in international life. This is to the tremendous credit of the Soviet Union which is consistently and dynamically fulfilling the peace program adopted by the 24th CPSU Congress and developed by our party's 25th congress.

The USSR invariably sets a good example of a constructive and practical approach to resolving burning international problems for the good of world peace. A fusion of practical proposals and concrete actions is contained in the important initiative advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on 6 October. It opened up a new prospect--that of really insuring life under conditions of peace and security for all European peoples. The USSR proposed an immediate start on talks to promote the resolution of the whole range of issues of military detente and arms limiation on our continent.

However, the prospect of peace is not to the liking of the forces of militarism. They have not laid down their arms for a single day this decade. Attacks have continuously been made against any steps along the path of detente, against the implementation of the Helsinki accords and against the SALT process. The wider the stream of detente has become, the more fiercely the champions of tension have resisted. The Beijing leaders are forming a bloc with them.

In recent years, when the question of supplementing political detente with military detente has been brought to the fore, militarists have sharply intensified their subversive activities. Fanning the myth of the "Soviet threat" and of the USSR's "military superiority"--a myth as spurious as it is provocative--they have increased pressure on governments and parliaments, demanding increased military budgets. The financial might and political influence of the military-industrial complexes must not be underestimated: They devour one-third of the capitalist states' total expenditure. The profits of the arms manufacturers are incalculable. [paragraph continues]

For example, the profit norm for the military divisions of U.S. aerospace companies is 50 percent higher than for civilian divisions. The militarists have powerful lobbies at their service in the corridors of power in Western capitals.

Last year the NATO countries' governments adopted a decision on an annual 3-percent real increase in military appropriations, the recently published U.S. 5-year military program outlines the average annual growth of 4.5 percent in the Pentagon's budget and provides for a direct buildup of nuclear missiles and conventional arms. The planned new twist of the arms race spiral is aimed at realizing the military-strategic doctrine already formulated by the Pentagon. The aim of this doctrine is to break the existing approximate correlation of NATO and Warsaw Pact forces and to secure military superiority over the socialist states. Also in keeping with it is the very dangerous plan imposed by Washington on its NATO allies to deploy in West Europe new American nuclear missile weapons targeted on the USSR and other socialist countries.

"We are in the grip of a chauvinistic fever," the Washington POST cites the frank statement of an American senator. "We are simply asking for a fight." Many Western observers, who can in no way be charged with complicity with "Red propaganda," are validly raising the question of an American threat to peace.

Atlantic strategists are plainly dreaming of returning to the "from a position of strength" policy. The recently intensified militarist trend of imperialist policy is whipping up the arms race, retarding the detente process and creating conflict situations.

The growing wave of mass protest against the designs of the NATO military--a wave which is growing in many countries--attests to the determination of peace-loving peoples to defend the good gains achieved on the hard paths of detente. The friends of peace are stepping up their efforts in the struggle to make detente the leading trend in international relations. To curb the arms race, to prevent the realization of NATO's plans for the deployment of "Eurostrategic weapons," to take practical steps toward disarmament--these are the major tasks of the 1980's.

Under complex international conditions the CPSU and the Soviet state are indefatigably pursuing a Leninist foreign policy course and struggling actively to implement the peace program. "In Europe, as in all other parts of the world, we want peace, lasting peace," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev points out. "This is the fundamental basis of our foreign policy, its backbone. We pursue this policy consistently and unswervingly."

Freedom's Cause Is Invincible

The fall of the bloody dictators and tyrannies in Iran, Cambodia and a number of Latin American and African countries, a French commentator reports, has created hope of a more just and tranquil world. Precisely this was how progressive mankind greeted the collapse of the antipopular butcher regimes of Shah Reza Pahlavi, Somoza and Pol Pot-Ieng Sary.

The process of social and national liberation has made mighty progress this decade. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea won their freedom at the cost of huge sacrifices. The Portuguese colonial empire collapsed in the fire of liberation battles. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan came into being in the crucible of revolution. Fascist dictatorships were swept aside in Greece, Spain and Portugal. Some 18 countries gained independence in 1971-1978. There were also serious defeats--the most tragic occurred in Chile. But on the whole the balance is in favor of the cause of freedom.

Progressive changes are occurring in many young states. Some 150 million people in Asia and Africa have chosen a socialist orientation. A growing number of young states are setting up equitable cooperation with the world of socialism. In 1970 50 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America had agreements with the USSR on economic and technical cooperation, while in 1978 64 did.

The developing countries' weight and influence in international affairs have increased greatly. They are increasingly frequently resisting the diktat of imperialism and achieving just economic relations with the West.

All these phenomena and trends are an eyesore to hegemonists. Modern hegemonism has many faces. There is imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and racism, including Zionism. There is the great-power chauvinism of the Beijing leaders.

In addition to "quiet" methods of interference, the lever of military force has recently been coming increasingly to the fore in the policy of hegemonists of different stripes. Demonstrations of "deterrence" are being undertaken in the Caribbean, the Persian Gulf and other regions. Washington is expediting the creation of a "quick reaction" corps. Transatlantic emissaries are scouring various countries dependent on the United States in search of new bases for the Pentagon. The obscurantist Congressman E. Derwinski is campaigning to knock together a "U.S.-Israel-Egypt axis to save Africa from Red rule." The figure of the "world policeman" is once again looming on the horizon.

The Beijing hegemonists who covet neighboring lands are siding with the imperialists. Their expansionist plans, according to Harvard researcher Ross Terrill, hang like a sinister shadow over Southeast Asia and arouse "the chief concern of India in the sphere of defense." China's armed aggression against Vietnam showed that Beijing is still following Mao Zedong's instruction to conquer Southeast Asia. The defeat in Vietnam has not brought the Chinese expansionists to their senses. Threats against the southern neighbor are continuing to issue from the "Middle Kingdom."

Hegemonists have repeatedly tried to halt the course of social and national liberation with the "big stick." But it is invincible. This is one of the instructive lessons of this decade.

The American President recently maintained that the star of hope is at the top of the Christmas tree set up near the White House. No, the citadels of capitalism have nothing with which to inspire the peoples. The light of hope for mankind emanates from that vast region of the world over which flutters the banner of Leninism--the banner of revolutionary struggle, communist creation and peace.

GONCHAROV REBUTS PRESIDENT CARTER ON AFGHANISTAN

LD031120 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1035 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

["Concerning an Arc and a Yoke"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 3, TASS--TASS political observer Vladimir Goncharov writes:

There are at least two distinguishing characteristics in the unbridled propaganda fuss being raised in the West--and primarily the United States--in connection with the collapse of imperialist plans regarding Afghanistan: First, it is breaking all records for hypocrisy and falsehood; second, a direct part is being taken in it by the highest members of the Washington administration.

In a militant and malicious interview for the ABC television network, the U.S. President made attacks on the policy of the Soviet Union, distorting its aims and nature. He expounded on the theme of some "Soviet invasion" of Afghanistan and threatened "serious political consequences and actions."

It has to be explained once more that to speak about a "Soviet invasion" is to distrot the truth. The truth in fact is that on the basis of Article 51 of the UN Charter providing for the inalienable right of states to collective and individual self-defense in order to repel aggression and restore peace and Article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation, the USSR met a request which the Afghan Government had made on more than one occasion during 1978-79, a request for military aid in response to armed intervention by imperialist forces, which began immediately after the April revolution and which continues to this day. (Let us note also that the USSR did not conceal the fact that it would not permit Afghanistan to be turned into a springboard for the preparation of imperialist aggression.)

Nonetheless, it was the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, together with the British and Chinese special services, which trained, armed and sent across the borders of Afghanistan armed bands of terrorists--feudal lords, landowners, usurers and other elements who after the April revolution had lost the opportunity of exploiting the Afghan people. Using them, the Western powers and Beijing tried to achieve their ends.

Today appeals are coming from Washington for the withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingent which will be used exclusively to help in repelling the intervention in Afghanistan's affairs. But there have in fact been appeals on more than one occasion to Washington and London to stop sending army subunits equipped with Western arms to Afghanistan from Pakistan, thus stopping the intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs and to abandon the intention of stifling the Afghan revolution.

It can be said with certainty that if the United States and Britain had heeded these appeals, peace and calm would assuredly have reigned in Afghanistan for a long time already and the government of the young, independent republic would have had no need to ask for military aid. This, however, did not happen.

Moreover, political personages and leading press organs in the West have not uttered a single word of condemnation aimed at the bandits and fanatics who in their frenzy and fury burn down whole villages, cut down whole families, put out the eyes and lop off the hands of the activists of the people's rule and show no mercy for the elderly, women and children.

Is all this known in Washington and other Western capitals? Of course it is. They have been told of this more than once; it has been repeatedly pointed out to them. But politicians as well as Western press organs were and are silent over this, thus taking the murderers and fanatics under their protection.

As was noted in the statement by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government on 1 January, U.S. President Carter "had the audacity to defend H. Amin as 'the legitimate president of the country.'" At first glance, this is a really strange situation: The leader of a major capitalist power has suddenly taken it upon himself to defend a man who was called a "Red" in the United States until only the other day! The reason, however, is simple: They began to grieve for Amin in Washington when this man who, as the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan leaders have noted was in the service of the CIA, was exposed, when the usurper, who had killed N.M. Taraki, the legitimate president of Afghanistan and taken vengeance on thousands of other patriots--industrial workers, peasants, office workers and clergy--was overthrown. The American special services surely knew that Amin, for instance, set himself the aim (and luckily did not succeed in it) of wiping the entire Hazara tribe off the face of Afghan soil with the aid of napalm, in search of which he applied to the Western countries. On the night of 29 December he intended (and again, luckily, failed) to kill off all his political enemies whom he had thrown into prison. Thus, the aims of Amin and Washington objectively coincided: to liquidate the real revolutionaries in Afghanistan and thus to strangle the Afghan revolution.

When the flywheel of Amin's bloody juggernaut for destroying the Afghan people was stopped and the juggernaut itself destroyed, all these heart-breaking lamentations and howls began in Washington. They began there to come out in defense of Amin as they defend another hangman: the Iranian shah.

Questions of a more general nature are worth asking, too. What is the reason for Washington stepping up this unbridled propaganda fuss more and more? What is the reason for the Brussels headquarters of the North Atlantic bloc starting to deliberate about events in a country which has nothing whatever to do either with the north or the Atlantic?

The massed propaganda campaign is primarily a maneuver intended to distract the attention of the world public from the foul schemes and deeds of the imperialist powers. By raising a fuss about an invented "threat to Iran," which is alleged to be posed by the Soviet Union's assistance to Afghanistan, Washington is trying to camouflage the true, actually existing American military threat hanging over Iran and its revolution, to distract the attention of the peoples from Washington's attempts to play the role of world gendarme in the Near East, Latin America, Asia and Africa.

As far as the "wise men of NATO" are concerned, they evidently would like to turn the attention of the public in Western Europe to the events in far off Afghanistan in order to deflect the wave of protests against the production and deployment in these countries of the new deadly American nuclear-missile weaponry. The NATO leaders have another aim, namely, to expand on the sly the zone of operations of this imperialist military bloc and to include the Near and Middle East in it.

If one speaks about the global plans of the imperialists, they are trying to liquidate the flaws which have appeared in the so-called strategic arc which they have build over a period of many years along the southern borders of the Soviet Union and to put on again, in concert, the yoke which the peoples of Afghanistan and Iran threw off together with the shah and Amin who stood on the runningboard of the chariot of imperialism's military and economic expansion.

However, these attempts cannot be realized. Times have changed.

U.S. 'INSTIGATES' UN SESSION ON AFGHAN QUESTION

LD040850 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

["On United States Instigation"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, January 4, TASS--On the United States instigation, a group of United Nations member-countries addressed a letter to the Security Council suggesting the convocation of the Security Council's meeting to discuss "the question of Afghanistan". Chairman of the Security Council, French representative Jacques Leprette told journalists that he intends to hold preliminary consultations with members of the Security Council on this proposal.

AFGHAN EVENTS USED BY U.S. AS PRETEXT FOR EGYPTIAN, ISRAELI BASES

LD032038 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 3, TASS--TASS commentator Natalya Zinovyeva writes:

The U.S. State Department and the Pentagon are taking a positive view of the offer by Egypt and Israel of military bases in their territories for the use by U.S. Armed Forces. In the process, as transpires from today's reports in U.S. and West European press, officials in Washington are trying to pretend that the issue of the bases and their use has arisen only now as a reaction to the developments in Afghanistan. Now, is this really so?

It is well-known that Israel and, in its wake Egypt, have made it public that should the United States decide in favour of launching military actions against Iran, they would be prepared to offer it their bases. These proposals were a reaction and a positive one at that, to the policy of threats to which Washington is resorting with regard to Tehran.

Moreover, Israel's and Egypt's readiness to get involved in a dangerous conflict on the side of the United States is a direct consequence of the Camp David deal which assigns Israel and Egypt a policeman's role in the Middle East following the overthrow of the shah regime in Iran. It is precisely with this aim in mind that the United States, after the signing of the Camp David accords, had generously increased the economic and military aid to its partners. By building up the military potential of the two countries, Washington is irreversibly tying them up to its strategic course in the Middle East.

The United States makes no secret of its intention to knock together a Cairo-Tel Aviv military bloc with the participation also of some of the reactionary Arab regimes. This strategic approach also provides for the plan to create a fifth U.S. fleet to be deployed in the area of the Middle East. But, since the building of new powerful military ships calls for time, this plan, at this intermediary stage, is increasingly acquiring the outlines of "the quick reaction forces" designed for quick transfers of U.S. military contingents into different "hot spots" in order to interfere in the affairs of countries pursuing policies not to the liking of the United States.

These plans are spearheaded both against Iran and against other Middle East, especially oil-producing, countries. To implement these plans, Washington is engaged in a search for new military bases where it could take U.S. troops at any time. Last December, a group of U.S. State Department and Pentagon representatives was quite openly looking for possibilities to get access to military bases in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf areas.

It is precisely this quest for new beach-heads and the concentration of a whole seaborne armada of the United States in the vicinity of Iran's coast that prompted Israel and Egypt to declare their readiness to offer their bases to the United States. At present, Washington appears to have decided that using the developments if Afghanistan as a pretext, it would be easier to implement the plans to build up the U.S. military presence in the vast area of the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. It is in this light that one should view the open U.S. interest in the offers of Israel and Egypt which arose not quite recently.

LOSEV COMMENTS ON U.S. 'IRRITATION' OVER AFGHAN SITUATION

LD040216 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Our observer Sergey Losev examines the latest developments in Afghanistan:

There is nothing wrong, of course, about a person being a professor. But over the past few years, some people bearing that respectable title in the United States did ill service to their own country when their advice was made into United States foreign policy. One example of this was the United States military adventure in Vietnam. One of the persons who had masterminded that adventure and helped to put it into effect was the then national security adviser, Professor Walt Rostow. Another example of this kind was the Iranian experiment which was designed by Professor Henry Kissinger in his capacity of national security adviser. He--as it seemed then not without success--tried to turn Iran into a military springboard directed against Soviet Union and into a policeman of American imperialism in the Persian Gulf. Now one more professor, Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski, thinks it is his turn to try his luck at messing his country's affairs. This national security adviser thinks he can build a strategic bulge around the southern borders of the Soviet Union and is fanning up anti-Soviet feeling among the Muslim countries.

Back at the Vienna summit of 1978, the Soviet Union had frankly warned its American counterparts about the serious consequences of trying to translate that crisis bulge theory [as heard] into practice. But the White House has chosen to ignore these warnings, just like the NATO powers now ignore Soviet warnings about the consequences of situating the new United States missiles in Western Europe.

Just when the Soviet Union was about to respond to the request for aid from the national leadership of Afghanistan, Zbigniew Brzezinski gave an interview to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT. This interview openly encouraged and invited anti-Soviet actions by the Muslim countries in the Near and Middle East and part of that interview and that message was also addressed to Muslims living in the Soviet Union. Zbigniew Brzezinski's rhetoric has unfortunately been translated into reality in the United States policy in Afghanistan.

Right from the start of the April revolution, the United States was trying to obstruct democratic social reforms in Afghanistan and in doing so the Americans even resorted to foreign military intervention. Scores of secret military training centers were set up in Pakistan, which trained armed bands. These bands were infiltrated into Afghanistan. Now that the Soviet Union has helped the lawful government of Afghanistan to foil this conspiracy, Washington starts saying that developments in Afghanistan may even affect the national security of the United States. President Carter threatens the Soviet Union with serious political consequences and speaks of an alleged Soviet military invasion.

As to the threat to national security, it was the Soviet Union who was directly threatened as a result of the activities instigated by the U.S. special services. After all, Afghanistan borders not on the United States but on the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has never concealed that it would not allow Afghanistan to be turned into a springboard for imperialist aggression.

The American side has no grounds to query the very fact of the Afghan appeal for military aid. In 1978 and 1979, the Afghan Government made repeated requests for such aid. The limited military contingent sent by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan served to safeguard Afghanistan's security from outside aggression. This move is in accordance with Article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation and is in keeping with Article 51 of the UN Charter, envisaging an inalienable right of states for collective and individual self-defense, to repel aggression and restore peace. The Soviet action, taken at the request of the Afghan legitimate government, is of a limited nature. The Soviet contingent will be withdrawn as soon as its presence in Afghanistan is no longer necessary and therefore Washington should abandon its attempts to distort facts and pay heed to its own appeal for restraint.

The United States could have contributed to normalizing the situation in the area by putting an end to the organization of incursions by armed gangs into Afghanistan. But Washington has announced instead that it will provide Pakistan with major funds which are clearly intended for financing subversive activities against Afghanistan. The United States came out for a broad anti-Soviet campaign over the events in Afghanistan, both at the London meeting of Western countries and at the Brussels session of NATO. This campaign is but another indication of Washington's irritation at the failure of its plans to turn Afghanistan into a bridgehead for anti-Soviet activities.

RESUMPTION OF U.S. ARMS DELIVERIES TO PAKISTAN SCORED

LD031628 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

["Pentagon's Efforts To Stir Up Strife"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, January 3, TASS--Washington's proposal to resume arms deliveries to Pakistan was received with extreme caution by the public of that country. Some Pakistani newspapers point to the fact that no one threatens Pakistan's security and that consequently, it will be difficult to explain the consent to the U.S. proposal.

Washington's moves with regard to Pakistan are watched with concern in Delhi where it is stressed that the decision on U.S. arms deliveries to Pakistan contradict the interests of the states of the region. It is precisely now that bilateral relations between India and Pakistan started developing in the positive direction that the United States is trying to aggravate tensions again.

Although certain persons in India believe that the reason for the United States decision to lift the embargo on arms deliveries to Pakistan are the events in Afghanistan, the United States in reality has been planning this action for long.

It is known that from 1964 to 1973, Pakistan imported 851 million dollars worth of weapons. Late in April 1976, the Pentagon officially recommended to the aircraft corporation Ling-Temco-Vought to sell to Pakistan 110 A-7 light bombers. Quoting U.S. officials, the New York TIMES announced last April the plans of the United States Government to sell to Pakistan a consignment of contemporary armaments, including 50 F-5E "Tiger" fighter planes equipped with air-to-ground missiles. The Indian news agency UNI reported in August, 1979, that Pakistan placed with the United States an order for a large consignment of helicopters equipped with anti-tank rockets.

Following its strategic aims, Washington is not only pressing for Pakistan's militarization but also made direct demands many times for the granting of bases for U.S. troops in Pakistan. It is known that Pakistan's former prime minister Sulfikar Ali Bhutto rejected the United States demands in a categorical form and had to pay for this later. It is not without the United States interference that the general elections are being put off in Pakistan.

The United States recourse to the vicious policy of setting some states of the region against others, of undermining trust among peoples, has the aim of disrupting the stability that has formed in relations among countries, heightening tensions, sowing strife and causing dangerous confrontation.

U.S. MILITARY MANEUVERS VIEWED IN LIGHT OF PLANS AGAINST IRAN

LD031546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] According to reports from Washington, military maneuvers will begin on 1 February in the northeastern states of the United States. They will involve rehearsing the deployment of American troops to an oil-rich country. Observers assess the maneuvers as an integral part of Washington's course of stepping up military blackmail against Iran. As the press notes, the United States has concentrated a powerful naval squadron near the shores of that country. At the same time the Pentagon and the State Department are engaged in feverish quests for bases on the territory of Near Eastern countries, so as to utilize them in the event of a deployment of substantial contingents of American troops to Iran.

According to a U.S. State Department spokesman Washington positively assesses the proposals of Egypt and Israel on giving the United States military bases in those countries.

Subunits' Arrival in New York

LD031602 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington--The United States is stepping up its military (efforts) over the U.S.-Iranian crisis resorting to increasingly provocative ways of applying pressure. This is the view taken here on a report about the staging of military maneuvers under the code name (Expire Glacier-80), the aim of which will be to rehearse the deployment of U.S. troops to an oil-rich country. Particular importance is attached to the fact that these military games, which begin on 1 February, will be taking place in winter conditions. According to press reports the first U.S. Air Force and Army subunits have already begun to arrive at Fort Drum military base in the north of New York State to take part in the maneuvers.

In order to conceal its aggressive policy against Iran--a policy which also threatens other countries in the region--Washington has mounted a loud propaganda campaign over the alleged "Soviet threat to Iran." Such provocative and downright lying statements have been made in the past few days by representatives both of the White House and the State Department. The CBS television network pointed out in this connection that the U.S. State Department is at present persistently pursuing a propaganda line aimed at convincing Muslim countries that the chief threat to them comes not from the United States but from the Soviet Union. It is evident, however, that this loud campaign was concocted by the Washington administration as a smokescreen to conceal U.S. interventionist plans against Iran (?specifically) the Near East, and the Middle East as a whole.

Organization of Air Bridge

ID032150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1916 GMT 3 Jan 80 ID

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] U.S. military strategy, an AP correspondent reports from Watertown, New York, has worked out plans for organizing an air bridge to transfer U.S. troops to the oil-producing countries of the Near East. In the Pentagon's plans the country which the United States intends to flood with its soldiers has the conventional name of (Faller).

But this attempt to resort to Aseopian language, notes our commentator Viktor Levin, is very transparent. Whatever masked devices the generals resort to, the essence of the designs they are nurturing is quite clear. It is not only a question of forming the so-called quick reaction crops, but also of specific plans for its application, moreover of plans--and this must be emphasized above all--which are already being translated from paper into practical deeds.

As AP reports, in accordance with the program of creating the air bridge to the mythical country of (Faller), starting next Monday until 1 February 13,000 quite real servicemen in the course of special airborne exercises will practice an operation, to use official American terminology, to insure the vital interests of the United States in oil-producing countries.

If one removes the rhetoric--which stinks for a thousand miles--of imperialist ways, heated up with hegemonistic intentions, then the Pentagon's actions will appear in their true light as direct aggression.

These plans as AP points out, were worked out in all their details as long as a year ago. There is no great revelation in this admission, for the aggressive nature of the Pentagon is a constant phenomenon. But the fact merits attention since it reflects an extremely dangerous [words indistinct] for attacks on the states of the Near East.

What is more one must not pass by the fact that at the present time the U.S. ruling circles are not limiting these plans to intentions of building an air bridge of aggression. The concentration of American naval forces in the Persian Gulf zone is also an integral part of them--in open hostility to Iran and other states of the region.

The United States is trying to play the role of world policeman and to dictate to the peoples of other countries what they should do. This hegemonistic policy, this reliance on force, is creating a serious threat to the cause of peace and no propagandist (?masks) and hysterics from official Washington can hide this unseemly fact.

TIME, NEWSWEEK CITED ON SHAH'S TIES WITH U.S., ISRAEL

ID032144 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 3 Jan 80 ID

[Text] New York, January 3, TASS--The present crisis in American-Iranian relations is rooted in the U.S. policy of giving utmost support to the former shah whose regime was one of the most cruel and repressive in the history of mankind. The United States regarded the shah as a reliable and valuable ally because, as stated by TIME magazine, the overthrown tyrant was a fierce anti-communist. In its desire to turn Iran into an American policeman in the Persian Gulf area the United States gave the shah massive support.

President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger allowed the shah to buy any modern arms he wanted. With Washington's blessing American capital investments streamed into Iran. A whole army of specialists was sent there, the weekly notes.

As reported by the American press, in gratitutde for such lavish support the Iranian monarch undertook the fulfillment of those functions which Washington for some reasons considered to be inconvenient for it. A NEWSWEEK news analyst writes that at present the Iranian authorities have sufficient documented facts confirming that through secret funds the shah has spent tens of millions of dollars to assist anti-Marxist governments and movements throughout the world.

All this, the news analyst goes on, was done with the tacit approval of successive American administrations. Among the main recipients of such aid NEWSWEEK names the anti-communist bands of Savimbi in Angola, the Rhodesian puppet Muzorewa, the governments of Somalia and Oman.

It is well known that the shah continued deliveries of Iranian oil to Israel during the oil embargo introduced by the Arab countries, the weekly continues, but it is only now that evidence has surfaced that the shah had sent some of his military intelligence specialists and security officiers to undergo secret training in Israel. In the end these ties devloped into cooperation on a global scale between the intelligence services of Israel, Iran and the United States. The weekly writes that the evidence possessed by the Iranian authorities irrefutably points to ties in the intelligence field between the intelligence services of the shah, France, Britain, South Africa, Rhodesia, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Morocco.

MURRAY MIDEAST MISSION REFLECTS U.S. POLICY OF FUELING TENSION

ID031023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 79 p 5 ID

[Oleg Kitsenko "Commentator's Column": "Gendarme Quest"]

[Text] Washington has taken new steps to build up its military presence in the northwest Indian Ocean and the Near East where 21 American naval warships are already concentrated. A number of countries in this region have been visited by a high-level U.S. military and diplomatic delegation headed by Robert Murray, deputy assistant secretary of defense (international security affairs). The delegation has already visited Saudi Arabia, Kenya and Somalia.

What tasks are being resolved during this trip? In fact, nobody is concealing them. At the moment the United States, the New York TIMES says, "is seeking naval and air bases in at least three Indian Ocean states in order to build up the numbers of American Armed Forces there." The paper also named the countries. They are Kenya, Somalia and Oman. Earlier the press reported that talks were also held in Riyadh, the American envoys' first port of call, on gaining access to Saudi Arabian bases and other military installations constructed by or with the assistance of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Some actual bases were named: Mombasa in Kenya, which the U.S. Navy is to all intents and purposes already using. It was from here that the aircraft-carrier Midway sailed recently to the shores of Iran. There is also the Somali port of Berbera in the Gulf of Aden.

With cynical candor the American "big" press explains that the quest for bases in this area is directly connected with the U.S. creation of punitive "quick reaction forces." According to American strategists, the Diego Garcia Island base is too far from "hot spots" in the Persian Gulf zone where the United States is "protecting American interests."

Access to the port of Berbera, for example, the New York TIMES explains, "will enable the United States to provide support for ships and aircraft operating in the Red and Arabian seas, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean." At the same time they are sounding out, the U.S. press frankly explains the possibility of "creating a new pro-Western alliance in the Near East which would replace the defunct CENTO bloc." These actions, an Ethiopian Foreign Ministry statement says, reflect American imperialism's global strategy and its desire to increase international tension and are aimed at undermining peace, stability and progress in the Indian Ocean. Everyone recognizes the gendarme nature of these actions. This is why Murray's mission, as an integral part of the escalation of U.S. military preparations, meets with the legitimate condemnation of the world public.

NEW YORK TIMES CITED ON U.S. BASE IN SOMALIA

LD022015 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD/EA

[Text] The New York TIMES recently carried an article on the proposed U.S. base in Somalia. The article says:

According to senior officials of the U.S. Congress and the Defense Department, it appears that the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] had suggested to the U.S. Government that it might use the naval and air base facilities at Berbera which is situated on the coast of the Gulf of Aden. The New York TIMES says that Berbera airport's runway, which is about 5 km long, is suitable for large transport planes. The Berbera base, the TIMES says, could enable the United States to support its navy and air force in the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, the Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

The TIMES goes on to say that U.S. naval engineers on Diego Garcia are about to complete the construction of an airport, harbor and communications network. Aircraft have been using the Diego Garcia base since 1976. Listeners, you are still listening to an article in the New York TIMES about U.S. bases in the Indian Ocean. The Diego Garcia base can support a naval fleet such as the one headed by the aircraft carrier Midway which is currently in the Arabian Sea.

The TIMES says that the Diego Garcia base is of key importance for the U.S. Navy. However, some senior naval officers do not favor the island because of its geographical location. For example, Diego Garcia is about 2,500 miles from the Gulf. In view of this the Berbera base would be much better than Diego Garcia because Berbera is 1,000 miles nearer the Straits of Hormuz than Diego Garcia is.

The TIMES points out that Somali officials asked the United States to establish a military base in Somalia. One Somali diplomat, who prefers to remain anonymous, the paper says, has revealed that President Siad Barre had suggested the idea of the base to the Americans because he wants his country to be close to the West, especially the United States.

On 26 December, the AP news agency carried a statement by the SDR's information and national guidance minister, Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein, who denied reports alleging the offer of the base of Berbera to the United States.

U.S. NAVAL DEPLOYMENT FROM SAN DIEGO NOTED

LD040944 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 4, TASS--A group of six American ships is reportedly setting out today from San Diego Naval Base, California, for the West Pacific. Among them is the aircraft carrier Tarawa [word indistinct] from which a landing party of more than 2,000 armed Marines can disembark. The helicopter carrier Cleveland and San Bernardino are also being used to rush manpower and military equipment to the West Pacific. A spokesman of the Department of the Navy said that the atomic missile cruiser Long Beach is to join these ships on Monday.

The massive concentration of naval forces in the Persian Gulf and the Indian and Pacific Ocean indicates that the United States is implementing an imperialist gunboat policy on a global scale.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS VIEWED AS ANTI-SOVIET ALLIANCES

LD031948 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 3, TASS--U.S. military presence abroad (?is) of really global character. In Western Europe, the Pentagon keeps a 325,000-strong army. Lately NATO countries under the cover of the myth of so-called "Soviet military threat" sharply intensified militarist preparations. Several thousands of U.S. servicemen are in Saudi Arabia, about 5,000 in Turkey. In Southeast Asia, Washington keeps a 131,600-strong contingent of troops. Upon having widely publicized plans to reduce the number of its troops in South Korea, the U.S. administration later renounced the plans, sending at the same time additional military aircraft, artillery and tanks to that country. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper reports plans for knocking together a military alliance of the USA and other Western countries with China and Japan in the eighties, alliances directed exclusively against the Soviet Union according to the newspaper. Those plans are to be discussed during the U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's forthcoming visit to Beijing.

U.S. military presence in the Caribbean area continues to increase. Over there, Washington uses "gunboat diplomacy" to hamper progressive transformations which are coming about in the countries of the region. Apart from large units of naval ships that cruise off those countries' shores, 15,000 U.S. officers and men are stationed at military bases in Puerto Rico, in the Panama Canal Zone, and at Guantanamo in Cuba's territory.

Commenting on the Pentagon's military preparations, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out that the USA has drawn no proper lesson from its interference in Vietnam. The newspaper writes that judging from everything the United States is nurturing new plans to assume the role of international gendarme.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CANADIAN CP CONGRESS

LD031634 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 3, TASS--A delegation of the CPSU, consisting of candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, editor-in-chief of the magazine KOMMUNIST Richard Kosolapov (head of delegation) and head of a sector at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Nikolay Mostovets, left Moscow for Toronto today to take part in the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON AFGHANISTAN CRITICIZED

LD021943 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

["Echoing Beijing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 2, TASS--The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has printed an editorial article on the events in Afghanistan. It is indicative that the article says nothing about the Afghan revolution. It says nothing that over a period of almost one year and a half the forces of imperialism, interfering into the internal affairs of Afghanistan, prevented the Afghan people from implementing revolutionary transformations and building a new democratic society. It said nothing about activities of the new Afghan leadership.

This has been mentioned neither in the article nor in the Chinese Government's statement of December 30. But both the article and the statement contain malicious attacks at the Afghan people, the new Afghan leadership, the Soviet Union. The RENMIN RIBAO calls for "exerting pressure upon the hegemonists", "to display vigilance" before the so-called "Soviet tactics of surrounding neighbouring states."

All these phrases, which are now heard from Beijing, show that the Chinese leadership has fully teamed up with the NATO countries in appraising the developments in Afghanistan, the Chinese leadership acted at one with them against the people's democratic movement.

In other words, Beijing fully disclosed itself as a flunkey of imperialist propaganda. It needed noisy phrases to divert the attention of the world public from the expansionist designs of the People's Republic of China towards Indochina, from aggressive actions against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

TIMOSHIN VIEWS AGGRAVATION OF PRC DOMESTIC POLITICAL SITUATION

LD031203 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[V. Timoshin article: "China: 'Whom to Trust? Whom To Follow?'"]

[Text] According to foreign agencies an acute aggravation of internal political tension can again be observed in China as at the beginning of the year. A broad wave of dissatisfaction has swept the major industrial centers of the country--Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan, Shenyang, Tianjin, Fushun and other cities.

There is indeed more than sufficient reason for the Chinese population's dissatisfaction. It is significant that the latest outburst of popular indignation coincided with the campaign for discussing the results of the CCP Central Committee 4th Plenum which took place on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the PRC and which approved the jubilee report of Ye Jianying, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Chairman Ye, like other leaders of the CCP and of the PRC Government, having dutifully lashed out at the "gang of four" for the "burdens and privations" which have befallen the Chinese people, in effect gave no answer to the most pressing and painful issues, which are worrying all social strata and groups of Chinese society. Foremost among these questions is "when will life improve?"

In actual fact, 30 years have elapsed since the victory of the people's revolution in China, but the material situation of the working people remains grave. The socioeconomic gains, achieved by the people's selfless labor in the first 8 years of the Republic, have been reduced to practically nothing in the subsequent 20 years.

A grateful memory of the initial period of the Republic's development, in which the "living standard of the masses was constantly rising and good relations existed among people", lives on among the Chinese people. The words quoted above are not taken from any underground publication. They are taken from the newspaper Beijing RIBAO, the organ of the Beijing city CCP Committee which continues: "To be a member of the CCP was something to be proud of, for life in socialist China was happy." After making these eloquent confessions the Beijing semiefficial organ began as usual to revile Lin Biao and the "four".

In China today, even according to the blatantly understated official figures, in the cities alone there are 20 million unemployed and about 100 million people who regularly go hungry. We cannot speak of other generally accepted indicators of living standards insofar as the relevant statistics are lacking in China.

Extremely little is known, for instance, outside China about the 800 million-strong rural population. From the rare and scant information in the Chinese press it has become known, in particular, that in a number of the country's regions, the peasant members of the communes have for years received nothing--no money, no grain, no vegetables--somehow or other making ends meet thanks to a meagre personal plot (of a few tens of square meters). The radio of the southern province of Guangdong has thrown an unexpected light on the state of the "housing peoblem" in the Chinese countryside by calling recently on local [uyezdnyy, volostnyy] authorities to "take steps to move livestock out of people's dwellings".

Despite promises and more promises, no real progress in improving the people's well-being has been achieved, even in the 3 years which have elapsed since the death of Mao Zedong and the political eclipse of the four closest followers of the "helmsman".

The Chinese leaders in no way want (or maybe do not dare) to tell their own people the whole truth about Mao Zedong and his real role in the history of the CCP and the Chinese Revolution. The official lie, which has become ingrained in the CCP leadership's relations with the party and the people, aggravates the state of tension, dissatisfaction and ferment in Chinese society. It is not surprising that in the dazibao and sometimes even in the open press reasonable questions such as: "Whom are we to trust? Whom are we to follow?" are being raised with ever increasing frequency.

Itinerant complainants have become a veritable social calamity for such a country as China with its disordered urban life and poorly developed communications. There are millions of them, tens of millions of these people made destitute by the "Cultural Revolution", who have been resettled in remote regions and abused by local officials. "They are peasants and workers from all over China," the British newspaper THE DAILY MAIL says in its report sent from Beijing, "some of them were sent to work in rural areas but they ran away and returned to the city. Others appeared with petitions, complaining of persecution, hunger and difficult living conditions. They have no ration cards and they can only exist by making and selling articles on the black market. Some have been living out in the streets for months. They have reached the point of despair..."

Some Western journalists call these complainants vagrants. But as we can see they are not ordinary vagrants. This very phenomenon--previously unknown in the People's Republic (though perhaps encountered in imperial China)--must be qualified as a form of political protest against the existing regime.

These complainants are not all that inoffensive. Many of them, who have been hanging round for a long time in the authorities' offices are turning to real action and writing vicious dazibaos. For this reason they fall victim to the regime's repressions more often than others. In Beijing, as the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO reported on 27 November, a public trial is being prepared for certain "persons who organized two sitdown demonstrations in front of the Fushum city CCP Committee building", who led just over 300 of these complainants, in an "assault on establishments of the CCP provincial committee" (province of Liaoning), and threatened to "kill some of the leading cadre workers."

Frightened by the growing scale of public protest, the Chinese leaders are stepping up repressive and punitive measures. So to disperse the demonstrations in Shanghai, regular units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army were used. "The present difficulties in China," the CCP Central Committee's central organ warned the other day, "must not serve as an excuse for disturbances." But everything the authorities find disagreeable is placed under the heading "disturbances" and "hooliganism."

Terror in combination with demagogy and deception was always a characteristic of Maoism. It seems that the present incumbents of the [zhongnanhai], together with the "basic principles of Mao's thoughts" also inherited the methods and means of political domination elaborated by the "helmsman". On November 11 on one of the main streets of Beijing, what could be called a commonplace incident took place. The crowd, which was reading the dazibaos, was dispersed by the police and public security agents. Some people were arrested while foreign correspondents trying to photograph the events were beaten.

RENMIN RIBAO, drawing general conclusions from this type of incident in strict accord with Maoist canons, raised the issue of the need to launch a resolute struggle against the "counterrevolutionaries" on the principle of "a tooth for a tooth", [ostriyem protiv ostriya], and again there were appeals "not to stand on ceremony, but if necessary--arrest, if imperative--shoot".

Meanwhile official propaganda still hypocritically calls for "liberating the consciousness", "thinking boldly" and "speaking out boldly." But people no longer trust verbal assurances.

The unfortunate example of numerous dazibao authors shows what "liberating the consciousness" leads to. Some are condemned to long terms of imprisonment, while inevitable reprisals await others.

Obviously the dazibaos are being subjected to "criticism from above" because many of their authors have begun to express opinions dangerously contradicting the official ones. But bringing the dazibao campaign under the full control of the authorities has evidently proved to be no simple matter.

The growing campaign of repression by the Chinese authorities against its own people testifies to the serious aggravation of domestic political and social contradictions in China. This campaign is mainly spearheaded against those forces in Chinese society, which advocate a profound democratization of social life, the radical improvement of the party's health in line with Marxist-Leninist principles and putting China back on the path of building real socialism.

Foreign observers have drawn attention to the conference of secretaries of municipal district and local CCP committees which took place in China a month ago. [paragraph continues]

Zhao Ziyang, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, in an "important speech" at the conference, warned of the danger of "the growth of bourgeois liberalism" under the guise of "democratization" and of "struggle against bureaucratism" in the party. Indeed the CCP, now perhaps more than ever before, is being subjected to very strong pressures from the forces and tendencies of right-wing opportunism, which was a direct result of the abrupt swing of the helm of Chinese politics to the right in the direction of closer cooperation with the bourgeoisie within the country and with imperialist reaction outside the country. This is the main reason for "the growth of bourgeois liberalism" and it is not at all those limited and inconsistent measures designed more for their superficial effect than for effective democratization of party life.

Under such conditions there is an inevitable erosion and discrediting of the achievements and ideals of socialism and a lessening of the role and the authority of the party in the life of society. This, strictly speaking, was even acknowledged by Zhao Ziyang when in the aforementioned speech he pointed to the "tendency to weaken and reject the party leadership." Indeed, what talk of "authority" can there be if party leaders, especially at local level, in fact ignore the fate of the hundreds of thousands of communists defamed during the years of the "Cultural Revolution" and other Maoist purges and who are still waiting for their dunce's caps to be removed and for the guilty to be punished.

The Chinese press again and again return to the issue of the damage caused by "bourgeois cliquishness and factional tendencies" within the party and complains of the inactivity of many party committees "whose instructions nobody needs."

By all accounts CCP leaders are continuing to use the party as a weapon of domestic political struggle, of unprincipled compromises and repressions against dissidents.

SOVIET-DPRK COOPERATION FOR 1979 REVIEWED

SK040540 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 31 Dec 79 SK

[Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] The year 1979 was a year marked by rich, significant events in the history of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Society. Workers of the USSR and DPRK celebrated the 30th anniversary of the signing of the treaty for economic and cultural cooperation, providing a foundation for extensive development and overall cooperation between the two countries. This year marked the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from the yoke of the Japanese militarists by the Soviet Army, enabling Korea to establish a state of workers and farmers on the land of Korea.

In 1979 the DPRK celebrated the 31st anniversary of its founding and on the occasion of this significant event, the Soviet leaders, comrades Brezhnev and Kosygin, sent congratulatory messages to comrades Kim Il-song and Yi Chong-ok. The messages read as follows:

The friendship and cooperative relations established between the USSR and the DPRK are based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. These relations, which have been strengthened by the treaty for friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, serve the common cause of the peoples of the two nations for socialist and communist construction, for the consolidation of unity among socialist countries and for the justness of these relations and were proved by actual friendship events between the USSR and DPRK in 1979.

I would like to remind you of the visit to the USSR by the KWP delegation headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, a member of the Political Committee of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee. At the meeting in Moscow, the issue of cooperation between the two parties was discussed and opinions were exchanged on urgent questions of international political affairs. The representatives of the two fraternal parties stressed further cooperation between the Soviet Communist Party and the KWP based on Marxism-Leninism and on the principles of proletariat internationalism.

Economic relations between the USSR and DPRK also developed successfully in 1979. The USSR continued to extend technical cooperation to the DPRK for the construction of major plants. The Pyongyang automobile and electric appliance plant [as heard], Pukchang aluminum plant, Aoji ammonia plant, the new production workshops in the Kimchaek steel plant are examples of industrial plants where the DPRK and USSR technicians work hand in hand.

In 1979, which is coming to a close, USSR-DPRK trade developed further on the basis of the principles of total equality, solidarity and mutual economic assistance. The Soviet Union is sending the most (?sophisticated) products needed for the successful development of the Korean economy. At the same time, the DPRK is delivering its traditional export items to the USSR. The joint economic and scientific committee of the two governments, which held its 15th conference in 1979, has become an organization important to USSR-DPRK economic relations. The committee discussed the issue of Soviet cooperation with the DPRK for construction of industrial facilities and other plants and in implementing the trade agreement. The committee also discussed the prospect of economic, technical cooperation between the two countries for 1981 to 1985.

Relations in other areas between the USSR and DPRK also developed in 1979. Contacts between ministries, bureaus, leagues and unions and social organizations have been intensified.

An agreement on cooperation between the Soviet and Korean academies of science and a protocol for fisheries were signed. The (?exchange) of college students and apprentices continued. Soviet youth, both male and female, studied at Pyongyang University, while the Korean youth studied and practiced in various colleges in the Soviet Union.

The cultural interchanges which accelerate the political outlook of our people have become an important factor in USSR-DPRK cooperation. The Ukrainian ballet troupe performed (?several times) in the DPRK this year and more than 30,000 Koreans saw the performances. The actors of the Soviet (estrada) were welcomed warmly in Pyongyang.

Cinematography was also one of the most active sectors of cultural cooperation. The exchange of films between the USSR and DPRK continued and traditional movie festivals were held. For instance, a Soviet movie week was successfully observed on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution and several thousand residents of Pyongyang and other DPRK cities saw new Soviet movies.

Photo exhibitions showing successes of the Korean workers in socialist construction and art exhibitions by DPRK children were held in Moscow and other Soviet cities. A Soviet art exhibition was held in Pyongyang recently. These are a few examples of cultural cooperation between the USSR and DPRK in 1979.

Workers of the DPRK confirmed that the Soviet Union is firmly and consistently supporting the Korean people's just struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and for the nation's peaceful reunification based on the principle of democracy.

Support of the just cause of the Korean people was shown in a series of statements and joint communiques issued at the conferences between Soviet party and government leaders and the leaders of the fraternal states and with the leaders of the communist movement. Several thousand Soviet people ardently supported the struggle of the fraternal Korean people at the mass rallies and meetings in our country during the traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people.

The commentator concluded as follows:

I can point out with satisfaction that the year 1979 was a year during which the fraternal relations and extensive cooperation between the USSR and DPRK further intensified. This corresponds to the interest of the peoples of the two nations and to the intensification of unity and cohesion of the socialist nations of the world.

PRAVDA REPORTS VISIT OF JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD031447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Japanese Socialists in the USSR"]

[Text] A delegation of Japanese Socialist Party (JSP) activists headed by parliamentary deputy S. Hasegawa, member of the JSP Central Executive Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 17 through 25 December at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department and International Department, had conversations at USSR Academy of Sciences institutes and the EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial board and visited the Belorussian SSR.

The guests from Japan acquainted themselves with the Soviet Union's achievements in communist building and with the Soviet people's life.

JAPANESE COMMUNISTS' DEPARTURE AT END OF VISIT REPORTED

LD031103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] On 24 December the Japan Communist Party [JCP] delegation headed by K. Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, left for home. The JCP delegation included: K. Ueda and T. Nishizawa, deputy chairmen of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; M. Kanesko, member of the Central Committee Presidium Bureau and deputy chairman of the JCP Central Committee Secretariat; T. Sakaki and H. Tachiki, members of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; and S. Uno, member of the JCP Central Committee.

The JCP delegation was seen off by M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.G. Afansyev and P.N. Fedoseyev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; M.Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the Administration of Affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; I.I. Kovalenko, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee International Department and CPSU Central Committee executives.

RUSAKOV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN DECORATION

LD012230 Moscow in French to Europe 1930 GMT 1 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received the Mongolian Suhe Baatar Order and the Order of Karl Marx. He was awarded these decorations for (?services) to the development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the MPR and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

KARMAL DEFENDS SOVIET AID REQUEST, HITS U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS,' LIES

LD041230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1146 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, 4 January, TASS--"The Soviet Union has always granted and continues to grant friendly aid in the most varied spheres to neighboring Afghanistan. The principles of USSR foreign policy are principles of peace and peaceful coexistence, principles of detente, friendship and equal cooperation with other states. Soviet-Afghan relations are a clear example of a new type of relations between equal and independent states," said Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], speaking at a press conference held here for Afghan and foreign journalists.

All strata of the Afghan people, he said, highly value friendship with the Soviet people since the Soviet Union has always spoke out in the international arena in defense of the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan.

The propaganda fuss being kicked up by imperialist circles concerning the alleged "intervention" [vmeshatelstvo] by the USSR in the affairs of Afghanistan cannot be described as other than a blatant provocation and a deliberate lie, Babrak Karmal declared. By resorting to such a lie, the United States is trying to justify its defeat. The United States must know that the changes implemented in Afghanistan were carried through by the healthy forces in our party and by our national armed forces, and that the material, moral and also military assistance given to us by the USSR is fully in accord with the will of the Afghan people and is directed to rebuffing the external threat hanging over Afghanistan.

The appeal for such help accords with the provisions of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation dated 5 December 1978 and is in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter. In conditions in which the agents and subordinates of international imperialism are weaving plots beyond the borders of Afghanistan against the DRA, the Afghan people, having triumphed in the April revolution and now entering a new revolutionary stage, will wage a resolute struggle against imperialism and will never retreat from the positions they have gained.

The slanderous campaign against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union unleashed by the United States is nothing new: Imperialists always opposes everything progressive and the national liberation of peoples. U.S. President J. Carter announced that supposedly "Amin is the legitimate president of the DRA." However, it is known that in accordance with the will of the people it was Taraki--who perished at the hands of the murderer Amin--who was the country's legitimate president. It is permissible to ask: Can a president who killed the head of state elected by the people be "legitimate"? By similar statements Carter himself is disclosing the essence of U.S. policy in relations to Afghanistan.

The entire history of revolutions in this century confirms that the main enemy of revolutionary peoples is international imperialism. This is also confirmed by the experience of Afghanistan. The very essence of imperialism defines its aggressive policy.

We have extended the hand of friendship to Pakistan, Iran and China, Babrak Karmal continued. However, reactionary circles and exploiters continue to oppose Afghanistan, and their hostility to our country reached its climax after the April revolution. This is proved by those Western journalists who, when they visited Pakistan, published volumes of revealing material, and told how the Western states and China are financing the rebels, who have set up their bases on Pakistani territory, and are supplying them with arms to carry out acts of aggression against the DRA.

Babrak Karmal reported that a new democratic constitution for the country, which will reflect the aspirations and hopes of all strata of the Afghan population will be formulated in the near future. He stressed the importance of establishing a wide national front in the country with all political, social and religious organizations taking part. The Afghan head of state spoke of the people's authorities' deep respect for the religious feelings of believers.

Everything that is being said by an honest and responsible politician should always correspond with the truth. It is not accidental that we have named our new government paper THE TRUTH OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION, Babrak Karmal stated. Our duty to the people and to the peoples of other countries is to speak the truth. As for the political prisoners in our country, the truth consists of the following: In accordance with Amin's treacherous plan and on his toadies' direct instruction, tens of thousands of Afghan citizens were thrown into prisons and many of them were liquidated or subjected to the most barbaric tortures. I was personally told that there were in the country approximately 4,000 political prisoners. In the last 3-4 days 2,000 of them have been freed; what is more, the majority of those released are members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA). It has been decided to carry out an investigation which may probably show that in provincial prisons there is a larger number of inmates than is known. Facts are available showing the existence also of secret prisons which are being sought at present by party activists and government representatives.

The introduction into our ranks of the agent of imperialism Amin and his minions resulted in serious consequences. The April revolution has deviated from its principled course so far that if we, acting under the leadership of the PDPA, taking into account the will of the people of Afghanistan and with the aid of the national liberation army of Afghanistan, had not overthrown Amin and his clique and had not insured a move to a new stage of the revolution, the consequences for our country would have been catastrophic. The most important aim facing us at the new stage of the revolution is to insure the triumph of genuinely revolutionary principles and to correct the errors that have been permitted to occur. The real meaning of the revolution lies in liberating the people of Afghanistan from all forms of oppression which Amin's gangs, acting in accordance with the plan of imperialism, wanted to foist on to our people in order to turn Afghanistan into a prison. The basic task facing us at the new stage of the revolution consists also of guaranteeing broad democratic liberties for the people of Afghanistan, including freedom of expression, assembly and organizations in order that every citizen of the country can live in peaceful circumstances and work peacefully.

REPORT OF RUBLE ISSUE IN AFGHANISTAN DENOUNCED AS 'ABSURD'

LD031650 Moscow TASS in English 1633 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

["Now To Make a 'Sensation'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 3, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Every kind of inventions are being resorted to in the West to distort Soviet-Afghan relations and to discredit the revolutionary government of the Afghan republic. Today, for example, Western news agencies, with reference to the Pakistani newspaper JANG circulated reports that the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan supposedly abolished the national currency and instead brought Russian roubles officially into circulation. Still aware, apparently, of the absurdity of the inventions, the authors of the 'sensation' add that no confirmation of that has yet been received. Actually, the makers of the slanderous allegations do not need any confirmation. Their task is to cast as much aspersions on Soviet-Afghan relations as possible, bring about confusion and make it difficult to discern what is true and what is false.

AFGHAN DEPUTY PREMIER: NEW CONSTITUTION PLANNED

LD032130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In Kabul, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] gave an interview to our special correspondent, Farid Seyful-Mulyukov: [begin Keshtmand recording in vernacular, with superimposed Russian translation by Seyful-Mulyukov]

In recent months a critical situation came about in Afghanistan which threatened the country's independence and the gains of the April revolution. This was a consequence of gross interference and provocations by foreign enemies of the DRA and the brutal antipeople actions of the group of usurpers headed by Amin, which had carefully concealed links with imperialist circles. The unbridled campaign which has now been raised in the West and above all in the United States against the recent changes which have taken place in Afghanistan convincingly shows whose interests were served by this group.

The main aim of the new leadership of the DRA is defense of the national independence and sovereignty of the homeland and development and consolidation of the gains of the April revolution under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], which expresses the interests of the broadest strata of the population. This program was expounded in the name of the Revolutionary Council and Government of Afghanistan by Comrade Babrak Karmal.

Naturally, at the new stage of the April revolution many important political and socio-economic problems await a solution. The country is going through a difficult time. If one were briefly to formulate the main task facing us, then it is above all the creation of a broad national patriotic front, which includes all progressive democratic forces. We are taking only the first steps along this path. In the very near future we intend to draw up a constitution for the country, which guarantees the basic rights and liberties of the people and reflects the aims of the April revolution.

Soltan Ali Keshtmand went on to say: We attach paramount importance to a strengthening of fraternal relations with the Soviet Union. History has convincingly confirmed that the firm friendship and good neighborliness between our countries have always accorded with the interests of the Afghan people. The Soviet Union has constantly given and continues to give disinterested all-round aid and support to our country and our people.

In recent days imperialist forces have launched a malicious campaign against Democratic Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. The pretext for this was the Afghanistan Government's request to the USSR for urgent political, moral and economic aid, including military aid, in the face of dangerous interference and provocations by Afghanistan's external enemies. These forces wanted to undermine the independence of Afghanistan, restore the old setup in our country, eliminate the gains of the April revolution and firmly establish their agents in power.

The Afghan people and its revolutionary forces will firmly defend the territorial integrity and independence of the homeland and give a rebuff to the intrigues of all enemies. We regard Soviet aid as a display of the USSR's sincere friendship and internationalism toward the DRA. This aid was provided at the request of Afghanistan in accordance with the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between our countries of 5 December 1978 and accords with the provisions of the UN Charter.

The DRA favors peaceful good-neighborly relations with all countries, especially with neighboring countries, and the right of each people to defend the territorial integrity of its country and its national independence. [end recording]

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER DOST OPPOSES UN DEBATE

ID040928 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 4 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, January 4, TASS--Afghanistan resolutely comes out against any attempts, inspired by certain Western circles, to organize a "discussion of the Afghan question" in the UNO. There is no such "question" in existence, and the slanderous, false stories circulated in the West concerning Afghanistan and its policy were entirely fabricated by imperialist circles which are enemies of the DRA and of the Afghan people and which are trying in every way to undermine the gains of the April revolution. This was said to TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Ravil Musin by the Foreign Minister of the DRA Shah Mohammad Dost, who left Kabul for New York by air yesterday in order, as he stressed, to set forth in the UNO, on behalf of his government, the position and basic principles of the DRA's foreign policy.

It is known to the whole world, Shah Mohammad Dost said, that during a long period of time imperialism, colonialism and reaction, staged and continually stepped up armed provocations against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan thus jeopardizing its territorial integrity, freedom and independence. In these conditions, the Government of the DRA, relying on the provisions of the Afghan-Soviet treaty of 1978 and acting in strict conformity with the letter and spirit of the U.N. Charter, found it necessary to ask the friendly Soviet Union for urgent political and moral assistance, including military assistance. Such assistance was given to us and this is welcomed by the entire Afghan people and reflects their will. In doing so Afghanistan exercised its legitimate right which is recognized by the generally accepted standards of international law, the right to self-defence. To distort this fact for selfish purposes and to misinterpret deliberately the essence and meaning of Afghanistan's foreign policy means to interfere in the internal affairs of the DRA.

That is exactly what is being done by those imperialist circles in the West, above all the USA, which circulate stories, for clearly provocative purposes, about a possible "discussion" of the non-existent "Afghan question" in the UNO and at the same time are fanning up a slander campaign to cast aspersions on the peaceable foreign policy of the DRA, a policy which rests on the principles of active and positive neutrality, to undermine Afghan-Soviet friendship and at the same time to distract world public attention from U.S. aggressive actions toward other countries. There is no need to say that such actions, which represent in effect an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the DRA, far from having anything in common with the aims and tasks of the United Nations, directly contradict them.

Moscow Meeting With Gromyko

ID041010 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 4 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Moscow, January 4, TASS--The Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Shah Mohammad Dost, stopped over in Moscow today on his way to New York. The Afghan Foreign Minister was received by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, who had a cordial comradely talk with him.

DISRUPTED AFGHAN TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION BEING RESTORED

ID032211 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 3 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Moscow, January 3, TASS--"Reaction does not give up its attempts to damage the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan," writes IZVESTIYA's correspondent from Kabul.

"The elimination of illiteracy is one of the main problems in the revolutionary process in the country," Doctor Anahita Ratbzadem, Afghan's minister of education, told the correspondent. "The Government of Afghanistan is doing everything to restore life in the country to normal in the shortest period of time. A lot of different work is to be done in this direction."

"The enemies of the revolution are making attempts," continued Anahita Ratbzaden, "to resist people's power and are using the illiteracy of the majority of the population and the absence of cultural centres in the Afghan village, to their advantage. Internal and external reaction has mounted an active anti-Afghan campaign, but we are confident in our strength and our people who will undoubtedly defend their revolution. The treaty between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and the U.N. Charter are on our side. Our enemies, including small Maoist groups, are trying to join forces. But we know for certain that the people will heroically stand all the trials. Our friendship with our great neighbour--the Soviet Union--is a reliable guarantee of our success in the struggle for happiness and prosperity of the Afghan people."

In his report from Kabul, the IZVESTIYA correspondent writes that the telephone and teletype communications with external world here have been broken for several days now. This is the result of another terrorist attack by the counterrevolution, directed by international reaction. At the Ministry of Communications of Afghanistan, the IZVESTIYA correspondent was told that the communications will be restored within several days.

"Invaluable aid is being rendered to us by our Soviet friends," says the Afghan engineer Siddiq Gul Ahmad. "Their experience and selflessness deserve the greatest thanks. And this is only one example of the Soviet-Afghan cooperation and the close good-neighborly relations between the two countries. The chemical fertilizer plant in Mazari-Sharif, the electric power station in Naghlu, the major irrigation complex in Jalalabad, the mountain railway across the high rocks of Hindu Kush fall short of the complete list of major projects built with the participation of Soviet experts."

After the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan, the cooperation reached a new stage and became closer and more fruitful. The treaty on friendship, good-neighborly relations and cooperation, signed on December 5, 1978, provides a vivid manifestation.

"That is why, when our country faced a grave threat, the request by the Afghanistan Government to the Soviet Union containing an urgent plea for an immediate political, moral, economic and military aid was a quite natural and logical act prepared by the history of friendship between our peoples. This was a manifestation of our deep trust in our disinterested neighbour and friend," says a student at the Kabul Polytechnic Shamahmud.

The correspondent continues: "According to local observers, Mottemadi, Gulbeddin and Rahbani, the 'ideologists' and practicians of the Afghan counterrevolution, are waging their activities in Pakistan. They are being supported and financed by the United States, certain quarters in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and some Western countries. It is noted here that without the supplies of arms, ammunition and the camps set up by the U.S. CIA for training terrorists and saboteurs, the whole motley crowd of enemies would not have survived a single day. But at the moment the bands are conducting subversive activities against bodies of people's power in the provinces and are disrupting transport.

CALM SITUATION PREVAILS IN KABUL, OTHER REGIONS

LD031410 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Our special correspondents Farid Seyful-Mulyukov and Viktor (Pozolevich) report from Kabul: On the whole, a calm situation is being maintained in the capital and other regions of Afghanistan. Shops are open, all enterprises and state institutions are working and newspapers are being published. Aircraft of the Afghan Ariana airline are carrying out their scheduled flights. Not only in Kabul but in other provinces, too, the population has welcomed the changes which have taken place and the accession to power of the new leadership in Afghanistan.

Provincial governors, commanders of all the major units of the Afghan Army and eminent public figures have expressed their support for the new Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It has begun its activities with practical, positive steps to make the political situation within the country more healthy, to strengthen its independence and to rally all progressive and patriotic forces to defend the achievements of the April revolution. First among these important actions, which have met with widespread approval in Afghanistan, is the general amnesty for political prisoners. People devoted to the cause of the April revolution, illegally repressed by the Amin regime, are being freed.

The changes in Afghanistan have aroused a malicious reaction in the imperialist camp. Local inhabitants and foreigners who work in Kabul are indignant at the provocative broadcasts of Western radio, mendaciously alleging that bloody battles are going on in the capital. These provocative voices include the clandestine radios of Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs, broadcasting from the territory of Pakistan.

In Kabul, we spoke to representatives of various sections of the Afghan population: industrial workers, office workers, officers in the Afghan Army. This is what we were told, among other things, by Muhammad (Ayub), an engineer with a major building organization in Kabul:

Our enemies are doing all they can to exacerbate the situation in the country, deceive the Afghan people and create an excuse for military intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan. Since the removal of the Amin dictator regime and the accession to power of the true revolutionary forces, the agents of imperialism have stepped up their subversive activities against our republic. But we know, Muhammad (Ayub) stressed, that our independence and our democratic system are now reliably defended. The Afghan people support the new revolutionary leadership. They approve the steps it has taken to protect Democratic Afghanistan from imperialist intervention and provocation. We look on the Soviet officers and soldiers, who are temporarily in our country with the consent and at the invitation of the Afghan Government, as representatives of a great friendly people, who in the most difficult period of Afghanistan's struggle for freedom and progress, have come to our assistance, stressed Muhammad (Ayub).

KABUL RADIO REPORT CITED ON EXECUTION OF AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN

LD031325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS Report: "Reports From Kabul"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, 28 December--The radio has noted that a revolutionary court sentenced H. Amin to death for crimes against Afghanistan's noble people resulting in the deaths of many compatriots, including civilian and military party members and representatives of the Muslim clergy, intelligentsia and workers and peasants. The sentence has been executed.

IZVESTIYA ASSAILS U.S. AID, INSPIRATION OF ANTI-AFGHAN INTRIGUES

LD031311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[M. Mikhaylov article: "Rebuffing the Intrigues of Imperialism: The Afghan Revolution Has Entered a New Stage"]

[Text] The April revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan was a most important event in that ancient country's history and destiny. It was a major milestone in the general process of the people's liberation struggle against colonial, feudal and imperialist oppression. This process is implacable and in our time nobody and nothing is capable of stopping it. However, the enemies of freedom and the peoples' independence are unwilling to reconcile themselves to this. They do all they can, without being fastidious in their choice of means, counting on reversing the course of history, depriving the peoples of the freedom they have gained and of its fruits, and hindering the building of a new life. To this end they organize interference from outside, conspiracies by local reaction and treachery by all kinds of dabblers in politics who put on the most diverse masks but who have in fact sold themselves to the imperialists.

All this is confirmed by the example of Afghanistan. From the first day of the victory of the April revolution Afghanistan became the target for all kinds of provocations and intrigues by the forces of imperialism and reaction. American imperialism has been and is concerned in the most direct way in the organization of these actions, which are directed against the Afghan people, who have embarked on a path of building a new society. As the Washington journal COUNTERSPY indicates, it would be illusory to suppose that the United States adhere to the principle of "hands off Afghanistan." The Middle East tour by W. Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, pursued completely opposite goals. The CIA is directly involved in the training of Afghan rebels in camps in Pakistan and maintains contacts with counterrevolutionaries and reactionaries in Afghanistan itself. CIA agents are operating in the Afghan-Pakistani border region, in particular under cover of directing the struggle against the distribution of narcotics and the American "Asia Foundation." Such American "masters" of subversive activity in countries of the Muslim East as, for instance (Lin Robinson), (Rodzhers Brok) and (Vanen David) have been sent to states bordering on Afghanistan. At a Congress session U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Saunders called for Pakistan to be given financial aid to "alleviate the situation of the Afghan refugees." Under this pretext certain U.S. circles were not above legalizing the financing of dirty operations by the American intelligence services interfering in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

At the same time, as the main inspirer of the counterrevolutionary underground in Afghanistan, the United States, like other imperialist powers, is striving to act through third countries and placemen.

Pakistani territory has been used all this time as the main bridgehead for anti-Afghan subversive activity. Twelve camps have been set up there for training counterrevolutionaries. About 5,000 saboteurs have undergone training for conspiratorial activities in all the Afghan provinces bordering on Pakistan. REUTER has reported on provocations on the Pakistani-Afghan border with the direct involvement of Pakistani servicemen too.

Pakistan's anti-Afghan line was based on the support of and was to a decisive degree the result of instigations from the United States and Britain and the equally anti-Afghan, but more overt policy of China, Egypt and certain other states. The training of bandit formations on Pakistani territory is led by Pakistani armed forces officers and also American, Chinese and Egyptian military advisers. [paragraph continues]

Subversive gangs have also been put together inside Afghanistan. In Herat, for instance, a congress of the pro-Chinese "Sho'le-Ye-Jevid" and "Sorha" groups was held. Many members of these groupings, who have undergone special training in the PRC, were then sent into DRA territory with the help of the Beijing authorities to carry out subversive operations. These operations were financed by Washington and Beijing. Also from those countries, large consignments of weapons, ammunition and equipment are being delivered to dumps in Peshawar (Pakistan). It is characteristic that the rebellion in Herat was preceded by a visit to Washington by one of the rebels' chiefs. He received appropriate "advice" there in the U.S. State Department.

Gangs of terrorists and raiders made up of counterrevolutionary Afghan elements were trained in China. At the same time high-ranking Beijing delegations, visiting Pakistan, wove a net of anti-Afghan intrigues. The head of one such delegation, Zhang Tingfa, commander of the PRC Air Force, assured the Pakistanis of Beijing's intention of continuing to supply the Afghan rebels with firearms, and also training subversive groups in the Chinese capital itself. As Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH wrote, the bandits "are equipped with sophisticated Chinese light machineguns and self-loading rifles." The new Karakoram highway between Pakistan and China is also being used for sending in saboteurs. This was reported by France's COURRIER DE POLITIQUE ETRANGERE.

Attention is drawn to the fact that both Washington and Beijing were gambling particularly on religious discord, provoking it in every way among the Afghan population, and moreover specially training the promonarchist "Muslim Brotherhood." According to the weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI the CIA is operating in the region including Afghanistan in accordance with a new directive on using religious groups and movements in the imperialists' interests.

What are the motives behind Washington's anti-Afghan actions? They are directly associated with the U.S. loss of its dominating influence in Iran. At this moment, how the United States would like to subject Afghanistan to its primarily anti-Soviet intrigues and make the Afghan people renounce their new revolutionary course.

In the face of imperialist American interference, which led to very dangerous consequences, in 1978-1979 the Afghan Government repeatedly made requests to the USSR for support, including military aid. For a time the Soviet Union refrained from satisfying such requests, assuming that the imperialists would become convinced of the irreversible nature of Afghanistan's new development and would not overstep the mark. At the same time it should have been clear to everyone that we would not permit a neighboring country with its long Soviet-Afghan border to be turned into a bridgehead for the preparation of imperialist aggression against the Soviet state.

But imperialist interference in the course of events in Afghanistan not only did not stop, but continued to expand. The Afghan people's destiny was in great danger.

In these conditions the Afghan people's unity, correct state leadership, the consideration of all features of the situation and honest service to the people are particularly necessary.

At the same time Hafizollah Amin, who had seized power in the country, had embarked on a criminal path, on a path of treason to the ideas of the April revolution.

The Afghan people and their revolutionary vanguard, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], were able to render harmless the criminals and traitors who had established a regime of terror and violence and persecutions of the faith of Islam. The Afghan people are fully determined to defend their revolutionary gains.

Babrak Karmal, who has been elected general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, has declared in speeches carried on Kabul radio that the April revolution has entered a new stage. He stressed that the bloody clique of the usurper Hafizollah Amin and his henchmen, the watchdogs of the Sardars Nadir Shah, Zahir Shah and Daoud Shah and agents of American imperialism, has been overthrown. Amin's bloody dynasty is guilty of the torture and killing of tens of thousands of honest, innocent people. Many civilian and military members of the PDPA, representatives of the Muslim clergy and the intelligentsia, workers and peasants have been killed. The Amin clique dealt particularly ferociously with direct participants in the April revolution, including Nur Muhammad Taraki, the founder of the PDPA. The revolutionary court sentenced H. Amin to death. The sentence has been carried out.

Babrak Karmal has called upon the entire Afghan people, workers and peasants, the army, the clergy, faithful and honest Muslims, artisans, merchants and representatives of national capital, tribes and all ethnic groups and nationalities to unite in the name of the freedom, honor and conscience of the motherland and to rally together in a united national front.

The country's new leadership has proclaimed that henceforth all peoples in Afghanistan will be guaranteed real freedom. Genuinely people's power will struggle for the ultimate victory of the national democratic, antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution and for the creation of a free and independent Afghanistan. In the foreign policy sphere the DRA will pursue the course of a principled peace policy. The DRA is a loyal member of the United Nations and the nonalined movement and it respects and observes all the treaties concuded between Afghanistan and the countries of the world. In concert with the peace-loving forces the DRA is struggling against war and those who incite it, against colonialism and neocolonialism, imperialism and Zionism, fascism and racism, apartheid and racial discrimination.

The DRA people and state, observing complete loyalty to the 5 December 1978 treaty on friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation with the USSR, which is essentially a document that guarantees lasting peace and security in the region, maintains its unbreakable friendly and fraternal relations with the Soviet Union--a great peace-loving power.

The PDPA Central Committee Poliburo, the Revolutionary Council and the newly formed government headed by Babrak Karmal have called upon all their compatriots to defend the achievements of the great April revolution and to defend the motherland and its national independence and sovereignty.

On 28 December, as reported by Kabul radio, the DRA Government, taking into account the continuing and widening interference and provocations by foreign enemies of Afghanistan, with the aim of defending the gains of the April revolution, territorial integrity and national independence and maintaining peace and security, and on the basis of the 5 December 1978 treaty on friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation, made an urgent request to the USSR for immediate political, moral and economic assistance, including military assistance, which the DRA Government had repeatedly [neodnakratno] requested of the Soviet Government previously. Both the Afghan leadership's request and the USSR's positive reaction to it accord fully with Article 4 of the 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty and the provisions of Article 51 of the UN Charter.

It was decided to send a limited contingent of Soviet troops to Afghanistan whose sole job would be to assist in repelling outside armed interference. The Soviet contingent will be fully withdrawn from Afghanistan once the reason necessitating this action has ceased to exist.

The necessity of this action is clear to all supporters of the freedom and independence of the peoples and can count on the sympathy and understanding of countries adjacent to Afghanistan which are themselves subject to imperialist blackmail and pressure. The bourgeois mass information media's ballyhoo about "the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops," "Soviet intervention" and other similar nonsense can only give rise to scorn.

The imperialists are furious because their intrigues against the new Afghanistan are failing. They bear malice because certain circles, especially across the ocean, are confirming by thought and practical deed their profound hostility toward the historical changes in countries where only comparatively recently old and new colonialists held sway and foreign monopolies ruled the roost.

In his congratulatory message to Comrade Babrak Karmal in connection with his election to the top post of the PDPA and DRA state leadership Comrade L. I. Brezhnev expressed confidence that "under present conditions the Afghan people will be able to defend the gains of the April revolution and the sovereignty, independence and national dignity of the new Afghanistan."

The land of October and all Soviet people express solidarity with the Afghan people who have taken the path of building a new society and are waging a resolute struggle against the intrigues of the imperialist forces. In this just struggle the friendly Afghan people can count on comprehensive and selfless assistance from the Soviet Union. This is the principled Leninist internationalist course of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

MOSCOW TURKISH DEFENDS SOVIET AFGHAN AID, RECALLS AID TO TURKEY

LD031904 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Lidiya Suyetina commentary]

[Text] As you are aware, imperialist propaganda has recently been waging a clamorous propaganda campaign against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Afghan Government's request for various forms of aid, including military aid, from the Soviet Union has particularly aroused the ire of reactionary forces. What necessitated this aid so fervently desired by the Afghan Government were the intrigues of the imperialist forces aimed at destroying the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan and the gains of the April revolution in order to restore the former regime. As you know, the enemies of Afghanistan were organizing the training of counterrevolutionary gangs in bases in Pakistan supplying them with arms, ammunition, and money and then shipping them to Afghanistan with this aim in view. Foreign imperialist forces were in collusion with domestic reactionaries to give protection to Hafizollah Amin's bloody, dictatorial regime. Thousands of honest, innocent Afghan citizens, including intellectuals, clergymen and working people suffered from this bloody regime.

In accordance with the UN Charter, Afghanistan has, like other states, the right to self-defense (?by itself) or collectively. Furthermore, the Afghan republic has the right to ask for necessary aid from countries with which it has relevant treaties. Such a treaty was signed between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union on 5 December 1978. The Afghan Government has, on the basis of this treaty, asked the Soviet Union for assistance to repulse (?external aggression). The Soviet Union has responded to this request.

One can point out many examples of the Soviet Union's extension of help of every kind, including military assistance, to countries and peoples struggling against imperialist forces in fulfillment of the Soviet Union's internationalist duty. For instance, let us recall events which took place in Turkey in the early 1920's.

At that time imperialist forces were determined to destroy the independence and sovereignty of the Turkish state and were trying to impose by force of arms on the Turkish people the kind of regime that suited their own imperialist aims. The Western powers gave support to the rotten sultanate that caused thousands upon thousands of honest Turkish citizens to suffer and, by dividing Turkey into areas of influence, (?rule over it as if it did not belong to the Turks). The Turkish people rose to overthrow the sultanate and to struggle for their country's independence [several words indistinct] thus frustrating these plans of the imperialists. It is known that at the time, Mustafa Kemal Pasha [Ataturk] asked Soviet Russia for various forms of assistance, including military assistance. Despite knowing it would greatly infuriate the imperialist forces, our country went to Turkey's aid, providing arms, ammunition, naval vessels and so forth.

There is one point worth noting. The United States was one of those which had at the time aimed at destroying the Turkish people's independence. It is no coincidence that in his speech at the National Assembly on 8 July 1920, Mustafa Kemal Pasha underlined the fact that the Western world, including the United States, wanted to destroy the existence of the Turks. Pointing out the possibility of obtaining Soviet military aid to repulse this threat, the Turkish leader said that Turkey would make use of all possibilities provided by forces that wanted the preservation of the Turkish people's existence, adding that it would not be right to refuse such help. Mustafa Kemal Pasha's references in his speech to Soviet Russia's promise of the necessary aid to Turkey's struggle, including arms loans and cash, were greeted with loud applause and shouts of bravo.

It is a noteworthy fact that it is once again the United States that is today heading the forces opposing Democratic Afghanistan and is engaged in collaboration with these forces. From the moment the April revolution was carried out in Afghanistan the United States has assumed an inimical attitude toward Afghanistan and has tried to prevent the Afghan people from marching along a path of progressive social changes. The United States also supported the shah's rotten regime against the will of the Iranian people. Today, the United States is making threats concerning the possibility of various sanctions against this country.

By keeping up a campaign of hate and calumny against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and against Afghanistan's right to preserve its independence and sovereignty by whatever means it considers necessary, the United States is trying to divert the attention of world public opinion away from its war preparations which are against the interests of the peoples of the Middle and Near East and against peace in this region. It is with this in mind that the United States is trying to present an entirely distorted view of the essence of the events in Afghanistan and of the aims of the assistance given by the Soviet Union to that country.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS SUPPORT AFGHAN ACTION

LD031614 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Stockholm, January 3, TASS--Guided by the principles of internationalist solidarity, the Soviet Union rendered help to Afghanistan in repulsing imperialist aggression, NORRSKENSFLAMMAN, newspaper of the Workers Party-Communists of Sweden, writes editorially. The USSR's help given in accordance with the provisions of the 1978 treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the DRA was rendered in the interests of upholding peace and stability in the area. The fierce attacks by imperialist circles are caused by the failure of their plans with regard to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, NORRSKENSFLAMMAN points out.

Prague, January 3, TASS--Afghanistan entered a new stage of the development of the national and democratic revolution, the newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes today.

The new Afghan party and state leadership took resolute measures to uphold the country's sovereignty and independence. The plans which imperialism nurtured in recent months in connection with the developments in that country failed. This is why imperialist forces launched the false anti-Afghan campaign.

Bonn, January 3, TASS--Georg Polikeit, member of the Presidium of the board of the German Communist Party, in an article published in the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT exposes the malicious and slanderous character of the propaganda launched in the West, and first of all in the USA, in view of the developments in Afghanistan. "The same Jimmy Carter who in the past weeks sent an armada of warships with several thousands of men on board to the Persian Gulf area is now stating about an alleged 'Soviet interference in the affairs of Afghanistan,' the article says. The same Mr Carter who made a speech in the White House, emphasizing determination to use force including military one, wherever in the world he sees a threat to U.S. interests. The same Mr Carter who with Bonn's active support achieved NATO decisions about four weeks ago on the production of new U.S. nuclear missiles and on their deployment in Western Europe with a view to creating a military superiority over socialist countries."

The actions of the Soviet Union, UNSERE ZEIT emphasizes, without any doubt have a clear international-law basis: Article Four of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation of December 5, 1978, envisages a possibility of rendering military aid to the revolutionary Government of Afghanistan at the latter's request. And such a request for help in repelling external threat was expressed to the Soviet Union. This is why all talk of a certain "Soviet interference" is totally baseless.

It should be emphasized that an intervention from the outside, and an interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan really exist: These are the backing with arms and money which the CIA and other imperialist circles in alliance with Beijing expansionists gave on an increasing scale lately, first of all through Pakistan, to the counterrevolutionary groupings in Afghanistan.

Delhi, January 3, TASS--The Indian newspaper PATRIOT writes that the Afghan counter-revolutionaries that are being lavishly provided with U.S. money and arms sharply intensified subversive activity from the territory of Pakistan. The Government of the DRA possesses an evidence that the USA, with the help of the CIA, worked out a plan for a large-scale military invasion of Afghanistan, from Pakistan's territory, in particular.

The newspaper PATRIOT points out that Beijing's considerable aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries constitutes a no lesser danger. Even Western correspondents had to admit the fact of presence of a large number of Chinese "instructors" at the special camps for the training of saboteurs, located in Pakistani territory. Trained there have been 'Afghan rebels' who have been paid and supplied with arms by the USA, China, and Pakistan. The newspaper PATRIOT writes in conclusion that neither should one forget about the presence of 55,000 U.S. officers and men in various parts of the Middle East. The Indian public condemn such U.S. 'aid' which poses a threat to India as well.

KABUL NEWSPAPER LASHES OUT AT CARTER, U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD031836 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 3, TASS--The Kabul NEW TIMES has sharply condemned the position taken by the United States in respect of Afghanistan and the recent events in the country.

It appears strange, the paper writes editorially, that President Carter had called Amin a "lawful president of Afghanistan." It is difficult to believe that the United States had no knowledge of the plot that claimed the life of the general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, the first chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA N.M. Taraki, or that the United States had no knowledge about other tragic events in Afghanistan, that terror and violence reigned in the country, that tens of thousands of innocent people were thrown behind bars, that many were exterminated, while the imperialists and reactionaries got a possibility to organise preparations of Afghan emigres for struggle against their compatriots.

How can one describe as a "legitimate ruler" a person who had organised a plot against the head of state and killed him, in order to seize political power, the paper queries. The "strange position" taken by the United States is explained by the fact that it fully and entirely accords with the American foreign policy. Starting with 1950, in violation of international law and the United Nations Charter, the United States used its armed forces dozens of times against independent states. The peoples of the world remember very well the American interventions in Cuba, Lebanon, the Dominican Republic and other countries. The separate deal in Camp David is an example of encroachment on the rights of the Arab peoples. At present the United States is searching for a pretext for armed interference in Iran.

As to "interference" in Afghanistan that is being ascribed to the Soviet Union by forces of imperialism and reaction, the article says further, it is nothing but an absolutely groundless propaganda invention.

Relations between Afghanistan and the USSR, Kabul NEW TIMES stresses, are based on mutual respect of independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. The DRA Government is grateful to the Soviet Union for its positive response to the request of aid. The Soviet Union's friendly step serves the interests of peace, security and independence of Afghanistan.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER WRITES CARTER ON U.S. ARMS TO PAKISTAN

LD031900 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 3, TASS--Deliveries of U.S. weapons to Pakistan cannot but cause India's serious concern, Indian Prime Minister Charan Singh stressed in a letter to President Carter. He declared that the United States' decision contradicts the interests of countries of the subcontinent. As the newspaper TIMES OF INDIA reports, the Indian prime minister pointed to President Carter in this connection that the weapons that were supplied in the fifties to Pakistan under the treaty on "deterrence of communism" were used against India. Then, at the height of the cold war, the normalization of Indian-Pakistani relations were disrupted through the fault of the United States, Charan Singh stressed. In India's opinion, the recourse of the United States to its previous vicious policy can have serious consequences for the Asian subcontinent. The Carter administration, undoubtedly, made a short-sighted decision which will have an adverse effect on India.

London, January 3, TASS--A REUTER correspondent reports from Islamabad that consultations between the governments of the United States and Pakistan about deliveries of U.S. armaments to Pakistan were started on December 29.

Islamabad, January 3, TASS--Pakistani newspaper daily JANG writes: The aim of the Americans is not concern for Pakistan's defence, but something else.

One must ponder on the question whether getting this aid will bring benefit or do harm to Pakistan. It must be taken into consideration that the U.S.-Iranian crisis has not yet been settled. Will not the reception of U.S. military aid by Pakistan cause displeasure of Pakistan's neighbour, an Islamic country?

The United States aid is clearly directed against someone. Is it not against the Soviet Union? But the USSR has no intentions of seizing Pakistan, just as Pakistan has no aggressive designs against the Soviet Union. Just as Iran, Afghanistan is our Islamic neighbour, and it will not gain any advantage from attacking Pakistan. We seek to prevent confrontation between Pakistan and Afghanistan since it would only play into the hands of imperialism.

New York, January 3, TASS--Quoting U.S. officials, the New York TIMES reports that the Carter administration is seeking to enlist Beijing's cooperation in reinforcing Pakistan's military potential.

U.S. officials stated, the newspaper writes, that joint U.S.-Chinese efforts aimed at building up Pakistan's military potential are part of a number of measures aimed at establishing a still closer military cooperation between Washington and Beijing. These measures will, apparently, be discussed when U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown is on a visit in China. Pointing out that alongside with the United States, China has become the main supplier of armaments to Islamabad of late, the New York TIMES writes that Beijing is already supplying to Pakistan military equipment and, as some officials believe, it is providing firearms for rebels in the territory of Afghanistan. On their part, U.S. officials stated that the proposal made earlier by the United States to sell to Pakistan 50 F-5 fighter planes remains valid and that the negotiations are also conducted to replace tanks of the U.S. make with which the Pakistani army is equipped with new ones.

An ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent reports from Delhi that Washington's decision to grant aid to Pakistan caused indignation among Indians who view this as the formation of the U.S.-Pakistani-Chinese axis directed against India's interests and security.

INDIAN CP LEADER OUTLINES ELECTION STRATEGY

LD031505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Shurygin dispatch: "To Insure Unity"]

[Text] Delhi, 27 December--During the current election campaign the Communist Party of India [CPI] is devoting special attention to insuring the unity of all left and democratic forces and, above all, of the CPI and the CPI (Marxist) so as to increase considerably their representation in the new Indian Parliament, Comrade N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the CPI National Council, has declared on Delhi television.

Describing the CPI's election strategy and tactics, N.K. Krishnan said that the CPI is opposed to the forces of authoritarianism and obscurantism represented by the Janata Party and the Indian National Congress (I). The CPI has serious differences of principle with the Lok Dal and Indian National Congress (A) parties. Nonetheless, the CPI has concluded an agreement with them in a number of electoral districts in the interests of strengthening the role and influence of left and democratic forces in the country after the elections.

Dwelling on the economic difficulties which the Indian working people are encountering, the CPI National Council secretary said that it is possible to resolve the chief socioeconomic problems and insure political stability in the country only by way of radical progressive transformations in the interests of the broad people's masses--for which it is necessary to break the resistant of monopolies, landowners, big traders and black market dealers.

USTINOV GREETS SRV DEFENSE MINISTER ON ARMY ANNIVERSARY

LD031529 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, Socialist Republic of Vietnam minister of national defense:

Esteemed comrade minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I cordially congratulate you and all Vietnamese servicemen on a significant date--the 35th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army.

We note with satisfaction that in the past 35 years Vietnam's Armed Forces, which have traveled a glorious and difficult path of struggle and victories, have grown into a modern army vigilantly guarding its people's socialist gains. We highly value the relations of sincere friendship and cooperation linking our two fraternal countries' peoples and armed forces.

On this significant day I wish you, comrade minister, and all Vietnamese People's Army personnel further successes in strengthening your socialist motherland's defense capability.

May the inviolable friendship and fraternal solidarity between the peoples and armed forces of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam strengthen and develop!

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

LE DUAN RECEIVES GORSHKOV IN HANOI

LD031209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Expression of Gratitude"]

[Text] Hanoi, 28 December--Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, has received the Soviet military delegation headed by Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the navy, which has been here at the invitation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam National Defense Ministry.

Le Duan stressed that the Soviet delegation's participation in the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army has strengthened still further the inviolable combat solidarity and great friendship between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and the USSR.

The secretary general of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee made a high assessment of the Soviet people's outstanding achievements in building the material and technical base of communism in the spirit of the great Lenin's behests.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people he expressed deep and cordial gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people for their tremendous aid to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam both in the struggle against the American aggression and at the present time in building socialism and in the struggle against China's expansionism and hegemonism. He wished the Soviet people great new successes in building communism.

SRV FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER PRAISES SOVIET AID

OW020054 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[Report on Hanoi-based correspondent Alekseyev's interview with Dang Viet Chau, SRV foreign trade minister, on the occasion of the New Year--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Dang Viet Chau stressed: The year 1979 was a year during which Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation was particularly consolidated and developed. The USSR has made great efforts to successfully implement Soviet-Vietnamese treaties on commodity exchange and Soviet economic assistance to Vietnam. In 1979, the volume of goods provided to Vietnam by the USSR substantially increased over past years. The effectiveness of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, forged during 30 years of struggle by the Vietnamese people for their independence and freedom, was again tested early this year during the Chinese invasion of Vietnam.

Comrade Dang Viet Chau continued: We will never forget that the USSR urgently sent aid to Vietnam during the first days of that barbarous invasion. This timely assistance greatly helped our people fight effectively on the frontline, stabilize their lives and continue their socialist construction.

The Soviet-Vietnamese talks in Moscow in October 1979 served as the basis for a new Soviet-Vietnamese treaty under whose terms the USSR will provide Vietnam in 1980 with a large amount of goods to help effectively develop Vietnam's national economy. These commodities include grain, chemical fertilizers, fuel, ferrous and nonferrous metals, cotton and consumer goods. Our people will provide the USSR with tropical fruits, raw materials, fine art articles and light industry and artisan products. In addition to this treaty, both sides will sign a treaty under which the Soviet Government will grant long-range loans to the Vietnamese Government on easy terms.

Comrade Dang Viet Chau continued: All this is new proof of the great, efficient Soviet assistance to our revolutionary undertaking, socialist construction and national defense.

He stressed: This very great assistance is one of the factors insuring our success in building a new life and defending our fatherland.

SOVIET RED CROSS SENDS MEDICAL TEAM TO KAMPUCHEA

LD041001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Red Cross Has Come to the Rescue"]

[Text] For the purpose of rendering medical aid to the population of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Union of Societies of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent of the USSR has decided to send a 10-man mobile medical detachment to this country.

The Soviet medical personnel will work under the auspices of the International Red Cross Committee for 4 months. The detachment's inventory consist of minibuses equipped to provide medical services, medicaments, bandages, vaccines, serums, medical instruments, foodstuffs, and tents intended for rendering aid to the stricken population and these items will be conveyed to Phnom Penh by a special Aeroflot flight in the very near future.

GONCHAROV ANSWERS YUGOSLAV CRITICISM OF ARTICLE ON KAMPUCHEA

ID040919 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Dec 79 p 3 ID

[TASS political commentator V. Goncharov "Letter to BORBA Commentator"]

[Text] Esteemed Vlado Teslic:

I have read in BORBA your article on a commentary published in late November in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in which I ventured to disagree with your views on the events in Kampuchea.

Availing myself of this same newspaper's courtesy, I would like to mention--albeit with some delay connected with reasons of a personal nature--a number of considerations which emerged on reading your article.

If I understood you correctly, the main rebuke directed at me is that, to transfer the controversy to the plane of real facts, I avoid examining basic issues of international relations, particularly the "the principle of nonintervention," as you call it. There is a clear allusion here: The TASS commentator allegedly comes close to justifying intervention both in theory and in practice. You interpret as such justification the fact that a Soviet journalist considered it necessary to speak out against attempts to misrepresent Vietnam's role in events in Kampuchea and to ascribe predatory aims to Vietnam.

In my view very general arguments divorced from real facts smack of scholasticism. But while saying that, I would at the same time like to stress that I deny in no way the significance of general principles engendered by the practice of international relations. I will go even further and say that I am convinced that if, for instance, all the principles enshrined in the UN Charter or the Final Act of the all-European conference were strictly observed "peace and good will among men" would have long prevailed in the world. In our view many international conflicts arise from the fact that some states do not consider themselves obliged to observe accords which have been reached and they sometimes violate them deliberately and flagrantly. As regards the Soviet Union, just like Yugoslavia it resolutely opposed and opposes interference in other countries' internal affairs, including military intervention.

I absolutely agree with you--in principle--that the causes of all the troubles experienced by long-suffering Kampuchea in the last decade are rooted precisely in outside interference and foreign interventions. Kampuchea long remained a peaceful, neutral country even at the height of the conflict in Indochina. That continued to be so until the United States interfered in its internal affairs. It subjected Kampuchea to barbaric bombings without the least consideration for its sovereignty. It was then that Kampuchea lost the first hundreds of thousands of its sons and daughters; then in 1970, precisely as a result of U.S. intervention, there was a coup in Phnom Penh which placed in power Lon Nol, who also spilled much Kampuchean blood.

I hope you will agree with me that the collapse of the antipopular Lon Nol regime only became possible in the circumstances of heroic Vietnam's victory in the liberation war against U.S. imperialism, after which the downfall of Washington's puppets was only a matter of time.

It can definitely be maintained that after the Kampuchean people's victory, with Vietnam's help, over the pro-American Lon Nol regime in 1975 life in that country could have proceeded peacefully. [paragraph continues]

This was prevented, however, by the fact that literally within 1 week of the liberation of Phnom Penh by partisans Pol Pot arrived there by aircraft from Beijing and set about cultivating on Kampuchean territory a grotesque offshoot of Maoism. The Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea acted by no means as the needs of its people required but as their Chinese overlords required. Instead of schools and hospitals, for instance, airfields for Chinese military aircraft were constructed there and, most important, there was killing, again and again and again.

China's interference in Kampuchean affairs was by no means merely of a political nature. There was genuine military intervention. According to the Western press there were no fewer than 10,000 Chinese generals, officers and enlisted men as well as civilian advisers in Phnom Penh. It was Chinese long-range guns which bombarded peaceful cities and villages in Vietnam.

Yes, however paradoxical it may seem, Vietnam--that same Vietnam which during the U.S. aggression shielded Kampuchea from destruction--became Kampuchea's enemy number one at Beijing's wish. Such an unnatural and enforced metamorphosis in Kampuchea's policy occurred because China saw Vietnam as an obstacle to its expansionist and hegemonistic plans in Southeast Asia.

It is quite true that Vietnam warred with the Pol Pot clique. Guided by the legitimate right of self-defense it fought in response to the aggressive acts of Beijing's stooges. Remember that Pol Pot and his supporters expelled from Kampuchea 200,000 Vietnamese who had long lived in that country, invaded Vietnamese territory and there, too, killed with abandon. Time and again Hanoi attempted via peaceful means to settle contentious issues but Pol Pot and his supporters, incited by Beijing, replied with new acts of aggression. In light of the aforementioned circumstances it is not surprising that the Vietnamese welcomed the popular uprising against the sadistic Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. Something else is also reasonable--namely, that Vietnam responded to the request of Kampuchean patriots and supported by armed means their struggle against the Pol Pot clique.

Here, incidentally, it is completely appropriate to draw a comparison with Tanzania's actions with regard to Uganda. Permit me to ask: Why do you acknowledge Tanzania's right to defend itself and to help the Ugandan people and deny Vietnam a similar right?

Concerning the downfall of the Pol Pot clique the French bourgeois newspaper LE FIGARO wrote: "Nobody will mourn the passing of that regime--one of the most monstrous products of our time." Nevertheless there are mourners. Obviously these are mostly in Beijing, since the Maoists would like to maintain in Kampuchea their military springboard and base for further expansion. But how is it possible to account for the fact that appeals to recognize the authority of representatives of the Pol Pot clique in the United Nations and so forth are now appearing in some Yugoslav newspapers (despite the fact that last year, 1978, Yugoslav journalists who visited Pol Pot's Kampuchea wrote indignantly of the hideous practices prevailing there)? I note that at the same time you hasten to dissociate yourself from Pol Pot. But how is it possible to reconcile two things not in theory but in practice? Recognition of the "legitimacy" of the Pol Pot regime and the revival of that regime in Kampuchea would merely mean a continuation of the policy of genocide on Kampuchean soil and a resumption of the fratricidal war between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

I will say frankly that I can discern no objectivity in your depiction of events in and around Kampuchea. You have not a word to say about Beijing's role in these events. Yet formerly, as far as I can remember, you took a very sober and impartial view of Beijing's policy and aims in Asia.

In the TASS information bureau, where articles of prominent commentators from different countries of the world have been collected over many years, I found in particular a number of your pronouncements on China's policy. I must confess they impressed me with their profundity of analysis and their perspicacity. For instance, commenting on Beijing's aggressive action's against India, you quite rightly wrote that it was China that attacked the neighboring country. You also pointed out that "China's actions" "contradict all the principles of peaceful coexistence." In conclusion, you pressed a "serious political charge against China for its conflict with India and for its objective support for forces throughout the world that are hostile to peace."

But now you do not even touch on the essence of Chinese policy in Southeast Asia. Why not? You surely do not believe that Beijing's policy has changed in the meantime and that it has at last ceased to be expansionist, subversive and aggressive? If you do believe this, where is the evidence for such a change? There is no such evidence, but there is any amount of contrary evidence showing Maoist support everywhere for precisely those forces hostile to peace and showing that Beijing is just continuing further on the path of expansion and armed interventions starting with Bhutan and ending with Vietnam.

As for the Soviet Union, with regard to Southeast Asia as indeed with regard to all other regions of the world, it is pursuing a policy of support for peoples who are struggling for freedom and independence, for peace and social progress and is not pursuing any self-seeking aims.

In conclusion, Comrade Teslic, I want to say something about the rebuke you directed at me for comparing the struggle of the peoples of Kampuchea and Yugoslavia against foreign imperialist forces. I resorted to this comparison with reservations and only because it seemed to me that such a comparison clarified the idea. If such a comparison seems wrong to you, I will not insist on it. What I do decisively object to, however, are the attempts to ascribe to a TASS commentator an underestimation of Yugoslavia's contribution to the struggle against Hitlerite Germany. In our country it would not enter anyone's head in whatever polemic to underestimate the role of Yugoslavia in the struggle against the Hitlerites. We well remember that when the fascist hordes were near Moscow, we had Yugoslavia with us. I know that the Yugoslav people, too, value the role of the Soviet Union in routing the Hitlerites and the help given by the Red Army to the Yugoslav patriots in liberating the motherland.

ASEAN PURSUES AMBIVALENT POLICY TOWARD INDOCHINESE STATES

LD031613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[A. Yuryev article: "For a Realistic Policy"]

[Text] The situation in Southeast Asia (particularly the situation on the Thailand-Kampuchea border) and the intrigues of the external forces attempting to derive advantage from the tension in the region are causing serious concern among the world public. Things are further complicated by the fact that for some time now worrying features with regard to the Indochinese states have been appearing in the stance of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations--ASEAN. At the last UN General Assembly session the association initiated the submission of a draft resolution on Kampuchea that was effectively aimed against the democratic changes in that country. [paragraph continues]

Remarks hostile to the Indochinese countries and their chosen path of development have been made at a fairly high official level in a number of Southeast Asian states. At the same time the stance of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean governments, which have repeatedly suggested to their neighbors that relations be normalized and developed on the basis of peaceful coexistence and noninterference in one another's internal affairs, has been hushed up or distorted.

This stance by certain ASEAN countries has afforded particular pleasure to Beijing, whence there immediately came offers of military aid for the struggle against Vietnam and Kampuchea. The Beijing leadership is seeking to associate the Southeast Asian countries with its hegemonist policy, bind them by a mutual guarantee and impede the establishment of normal relations between Southeast Asian countries and Indochina. In its turn the United States is seeking to take advantage of the prevailing situation to intensify pressure on the Southeast Asian countries with the aim of turning ASEAN into a military bloc and expanding its military-political presence in this important region. What is behind all this is the desire to impart an anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese trend to the ASEAN countries' policy.

However, there are in the Southeast Asian countries influential circles advocating the implementation of a more realistic policy. Indonesian Vice President A. Malik declared recently that ASEAN's policy cannot be allowed to acquire an anti-Vietnamese trend. He added that such a development of events would be equivalent to "suicide." Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Mahathir Bin Mohamed has also opposed the fueling of an atmosphere of war hysteria and the inflaming of the myth of the so-called Vietnamese threat. At a 15 December press conference President F. Marcos of the Philippines spoke out against the attempts to isolate the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and advocated developing in every possible way the contacts between Vietnam and the Southeast Asian countries.

However, the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers held recently in Kuala Lumpur was unable to entirely overcome ideas refuted by life regarding the development of events in Indochina. ASEAN intends, albeit with provisos, to continue to recognize the Pol Pot regime on the strange pretext that "any change in this policy in the prevailing situation would hamper the efforts to achieve peace." However, it is well known that it is precisely the actions of the Pol Pot gangs, which are receiving external support, that pose the threat to peace in the region. That is why the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Foreign Ministry rightly assessed the discussion of Kuala Lumpur of the so-called Kampuchean issue as interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

The experience of the last few years shows that relations of good neighborliness and cooperation among all the region's states are what accord with the true interests of the Southeast Asian peoples. Understanding of the true requirements of Southeast Asia's development must prevail over hostility and prejudice and must take the form of specific steps to establish lasting peace and security in that part of the globe.

USTINOV CONGRATULATES LJUBICIC ON YUGOSLAV ARMY DAY

LD031619 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army General Comrade N. Ljubicic, Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia federal secretary for national defense

Esteemed comrade federal secretary!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and all Yugoslav servicemen friendly congratulations and good wishes on the 38th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army.

I express the confidence that the traditional relations of cooperation between the USSR and SFRY armed forces will continue to develop in the interests of our countries' peoples and the cause of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

LD031521 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 December 1979 publishes on page 3 a 900-word Capt N. Andreyev article under the headline "Loyalty to Traditions," pegged to Yugoslav Army Day. After outlining the circumstances of the formation of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army and its exploits during World War II, Andreyev describes the ways in which the "glorious combat traditions" are handed on in the Yugoslav Army today. The article says in conclusion:

"Friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Yugoslav People's Army have become traditional. Great significance for their development is attached to businesslike contacts and the exchange of delegations, visits by warships and working parties. This year, in particular, there were reciprocal visits by political workers from the Moscow Military District and the Belgrade Army District, military journalists and workers from the USSR Armed Forces Central Museum and the Yugoslav People's Army War Museum. At present there is an exhibition entitled 'The Yugoslav People's Army in Works by Yugoslav Military Artists' on show at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. On the 38th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army Soviet servicemen warmly congratulate Yugoslav servicemen on their holiday and wish them new successes in improving their combat skill."

TITO THANKS BREZHNEV FOR NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

LD271432 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Josip Broz Tito has sent Leonid Brezhnev a telegram on behalf of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Presidency, the people of Yugoslavia and on his own behalf expressing heartfelt gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes conveyed by Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the Yugoslav national holiday on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people and himself. I share your conviction, the telegram says, that the strengthening of friendly cooperation on an equal footing, based on mutual understanding and reciprocal respect, is in keeping with the lasting interests of our peoples and the cause of peace, cooperation and socialism throughout the world.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER LAUDS FRANCO-SOVIET COOPERATION

LD200033 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1441 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 19 December--"The Soviet-French dialog and harmonization of points of view will allow further progress to be made in the solution of problems on which depends the future of peace in Europe and on the whole planet," Jean Francois-Poncet, French foreign minister, stressed in his replies to questions from a correspondent of NOVOYE VREMYA magazine. "Fifteen years ago," said Jean Francois-Poncet, "France and the Soviet Union began a dialog which is characterized by remarkable consistency. This is, undoubtedly, the best proof of the interest of each of the sides in a constant, frank and confidential exchange of opinions which does not exclude any themes. Talks at summit level," the minister noted (?set the tone of this dialogue). Giscard d'Estaing and Comrade Brezhnev decided to hold these meetings annually and this is an unprecedented decision in relations between countries of the East and West."

Answering a question on the role in the present day world of Soviet-French cooperation in detente, Jean Francois-Poncet said: "France and the USSR were among the first to open up the path which led to Helsinki. Even before the convocation of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe they applied their efforts to give concrete contents to detente, established relations of cooperation with each other and developed them. The task now is to promote the strengthening and deepening of the process of detente and also to determine a realistic approach to the complicated problem of disarmament on a continent which is so heavily armed. Detente will really develop and take root only to the extent," the minister noted, "that the 35 participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe carry out in the political, economic and cultural spheres and also in the sphere of human rights the program which they solemnly signed in Helsinki. There can be no genuine improvement in international relations in a situation," Jean Francois-Poncet stressed," in which the arms race lies as a heavy burden on the economies of states and gives rise to distrust. Detente demands measures aimed at the reduction of this distrust, but also the carrying out of effective steps to limit and reduce armaments. These steps must be taken first of all and as quickly as possible in Europe, where overarmament exceeds the legitimate needs of the security of states."

Concerning the question of Soviet-French economic cooperation, J. Francois-Poncet said: "Within the framework of the policy of detente which our countries have been conducting since 1966, the development of economic links between France and the Soviet Union has always been regarded as a most important element in our mutual relations. Our economic cooperation," J. Francois-Poncet stressed in conclusion, "rests on long experience and a tested mechanism; it will develop on the basis of the broad long-term program for 1980-1990, a program signed at summit level in April this year. This cooperation, finally, rests on political will. All of these circumstances allow me to suppose that we can be optimistic and that this is a will-founded optimism."

FURTHER ON TYAZHELNIKOV-LED DELEGATION VISIT TO SPAIN

LD031427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--As already reported, a CPSU delegation led by Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, was in Spain from 14 through 22 December on the invitation of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Central Committee.

The CPSU delegation was received by PCE Secretary General S. Carrillo and had a meeting with members of the PCE Executive Committee.

During the talks the delegations informed each other about their parties' activity and exchanged opinions on topical problems of the international situation.

The delegations expressed their belief in the need to continue to act in defense of peace, detente and disarmament.

The CPSU delegation described the Soviet Union's foreign policy steps aimed at supporting detente and achieving disarmament. It stressed how dangerous NATO's recently adopted decisions are for peace and declared the USSR's intentions to struggle resolutely against these plans and for peace in Europe and throughout the world. The PCE delegation confirmed its own position by condemning NATO's decisions to deploy American nuclear weapons in a number of West European countries and stressed that any solutions aimed at maintaining military equilibrium in Europe must be taken on the basis of reduction and not expansion of nuclear weapons by the two military-political groupings.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, SPANISH DIPLOMAT CONFER IN MOSCOW

LD031617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Soviet-Spanish political consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry on 26 and 27 December. J. Duran Loriga, director general of the Spanish Foreign Ministry's European Department, who took part in the consultations, was received by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister A.G. Kovalev.

TURKISH MILITARY LEADERS ISSUE ULTIMATUM; U.S. PRESSURE SEEN

LD040312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] A tense situation has arisen in Turkey. The top military leaders have met the president of the country, Koruturk, and handed him a statement in which the leadership of the armed forces calls on all constitutional organizations to achieve unity and resolve the deadlock in the country. If this does not happen, the statement says, the army will carry out its duty to preserve the republic. The Turkish parliament, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reports, has begun a debate on the situation. Observers point out that that the United States is putting strong pressure on the military. It has lost its position in Iran and is now trying to consolidate it in Turkey.

BREZHNEV, MALTESE PRESIDENT EXCHANGE NATIONAL DAY CABLES

LD271429 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 27, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent the President of the Republic of Malta Anton Buttigieg a telegram conveying to the friendly people of Malta congratulations and the best wishes on the occasion of the country's national holiday--the Republic Day. I express the hope, says the telegram from Leonid Brezhnev, that relations between the Soviet Union and Malta will further develop for the benefit of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of strengthening detente and cooperation in Europe. In his reply telegram the president of Malta expressed gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes. Sharing the kindly feelings expressed by you, says the telegram from the president, I on my part am sending the very best wishes to you.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE WALDHEIM 'TO DISCREDIT REVOLUTION'

LD031344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Tehran: A plot has been discovered in Iran, in which the participants planned to assassinate UN Secretary General Waldheim who is visiting here. Iran Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh said according to a report in BAMDAD that the attempted assassination of Waldheim was prepared by a handful of people in the service of foreigners.

The UN Secretary General Waldheim intends to study possibilities for a peaceful settlement of the Iranian-U.S. conflict. His visit is taking place at a time when the United States is making every effort to arrange an economic blockade of Iran, is increasing military activity in regions adjacent to Iran, and is threatening open armed interference in the affairs of the country, which has been liberated from the shah's despotic and blood regime. At the same time an anti-Iranian campaign is raging in the United States itself. The leaders of the Iranian revolution have stressed on more than one occasion that the United States and the CIA, using its secret agents, are striving to create an unstable situation in Iran and are provoking armed clashes in various parts of the country. It is thought that the plot to assassinate Waldheim should be seen as closely connected with these intrigues and as an attempt to discredit the Iranian revolution in the eyes of world public opinion and to whip up a broad anti-Iranian campaign on the international scene.

It is also noteworthy that the attempt on Waldheim's life was prepared in circumstances extremely reminiscent of those under which former UN Secretary General Hammerskjold was killed in 1961 when he attempted to mediate in the conflict in the Congo.

REPORTAGE ON WALDHEIM'S VISIT TO IRAN, OFFICIAL TALKS

Refusal To Comment on Talks

BK031652 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 3 Jan 80 BK

[Text] In Iran, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said that a conspiracy against the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who is holding talks on resolving the U.S.-Iranian crisis in Tehran, had been uncovered. Reports say that the conspiracy was inspired by outside forces.

Kurt Waldheim had a 3-hour talk with Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh. Radio Tehran said that the outcome of their talks was satisfactory. Kurt Waldheim refused to comment on the talks. He only said that he exchanged views on important issues.

'Unaware of Events' True Nature'

LD031644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Ministry has published a statement on the results of the meeting between UN Secretary General Waldheim and Qotbzadeh, the Iranian minister of foreign affairs.

It notes that Waldheim during the meeting stated that the UN was not aware of the true nature of the events taking place in Iran and the scale of human rights violations by the shah's regime.

Qotbzadeh, the statement says, pointed out to the UN secretary general that over 25 years of the reign of the last shah the United Nations didn't pay slightest attention to what was taking place in Iran.

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD031834 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 3, TASS--The Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement on the results of U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh. The statement points out that Waldheim during the meeting stated the UNO's lack of information about the true essence of the developments in Iran and the scope of the violations of human rights by the shah's regime. S. Qotbzadeh told the U.N. secretary general that in the course of 25 years of the rule of the last shah, the UNO had not paid the slightest attention to what took place in Iran. He stated that the world body ought to more realistically regard the facts, and in resolutions calling for the release of the hostages point to the necessity of extradition of the shah and of the return of the wealth plundered by him to the Iranian people.

The Association of Iranian Lawyers prepared a list of charges which are to be brought against the former shah. The letter sent to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and published in the local press today points out that the former shah is not a political refugee but is an ordinary criminal. This is why in accordance with international agreements he should be extradited to the Iranian authorities and be brought before the National Court of Iran where he had committed crimes against the Iranian people.

Waldheim Departure

LD040856 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 4, TASS--United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today left Tehran for New York. He was staying here to study the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the Iranian-American conflict. During his stay in Iran, Kurt Waldheim had meetings with Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh. During these meetings, Waldheim said that the United Nations was uninformed of the real essence of the events in Iran and the scope of violations of human rights by the shah's regime. Qotbzadeh told the United Nations secretary general that throughout the 25 years of the rule of the last shah, the United Nations was not paying the slightest attention to what was happening in Iran.

NEITHER MILITARY NOR ECONOMIC PRESSURE WILL DETER IRAN

BK031650 Moscow in Bengali to India 1100 GMT 3 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The United States is stepping up its military preparations against Iran. More than 20 warships of the U.S. Navy are stationed in the Indian Ocean. Many of them are cruising near the Iranian coast and threatening it with bombardment and landing of troops. In view of the U.S. threats mass anti-American demonstrations were held in many Iranian cities yesterday.

Iran's influential religious leader Ayatollah Beheshti said: The United States must remember that neither military nor economic pressure will succeed against Iran.

He emphasized that the current crisis in American-Iranian relations has been caused not by the seizure of the American hostages but by the entire U.S. policy toward Iran.

An article by the Washington POST correspondent Jack Anderson has exposed the ins and outs of the ties of the so-called friendship between the United States and the former shah of Iran. Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger ensured for the shah fabulous profits from oil sales, a considerable part of which went to the Chase Manhattan Bank, which belonged to Kissinger's patron Rockefeller. Anderson wrote: Former U.S. Secretary of State Rogers, who was among the high-placed friends of the shah, initiated massive deliveries of up-to-date American weapons to Iran. Later, he became the director of the Pahlavi Fund.

[The above item was also carried by Moscow in Urdu to India at 1200 GMT on 3 January and Moscow Urdu to Pakistan at 1300 GMT on 3 January.]

PRAVDA REPORTS KHOMEYNI INTERVIEW, USSR EMBASSY 'PROVOCATION'

LD041005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[TASS roundup date 1 January under the general headline: "Around Events in Iran"]

[Text] New York--If, by resorting to military intervention, economic blockade, intimidation tactics and other such actions, the U.S. administration prevents the triumph of justice in Iran, then the present crisis will never be resolved, Ayatollah Khomeyni has said in an interview with TIME magazine. Khomeyni announced that he has information regarding a broad anti-Iranian propaganda campaign directed by the U.S. administration in the United States. Zionist circles are being particularly zealous in fuelling it.

Ayatollah Khomeyni again resolutely demanded the former shah's extradition to Iran. The shah's crimes are innumerable, he said. In the last 2 years of his rule alone, when the people were rising up to the struggle, this criminal destroyed over 60,000 people and crippled over 100,000 Iranians. During his rule the shah made us economically dependent on the United States and turned Iran into a bankrupt state. Our industry depends on the West while agriculture was destroyed by the shah. On the political plane the shah followed in the U.S. wake and put Iran in the camp of oppressors and tyrants.

Khomeyni went on to note that the U.S. administration consistently helped the shah to stay in power despite the Iranian people's opposition. Our people recently learned, he said, that the U.S. administration had turned the U.S. Embassy in Tehran into a base for espionage and underground activity against Iran. The evidence obtained so far attests that American spies prepared plots and fueled armed conflicts in various parts of Iran.

Tehran--In a message to UN Secretary General K. Waldheim the students supporting Ayatollah Khomeyni have stated again that the U.S. hostages will be released only if the former shah--a criminal and murderer--is extradited to Iran. The Iranian people, the message states, can show the graves of the victims of the shah's regime and demonstrate what "the human rights Carter is defending really mean."

Today a group of hooligans tried to carry out an act of provocation against the Soviet Embassy in Iran, penetrating its territory. Members of the corps of Guards of the Islamic Revolution guarding the embassy expelled the hooligans, who refused to state their nationality. It is believed that this group included people hostile to the Afghan revolution who had fled from Afghanistan.

PERILS FOR NEAR EAST COUNTRIES SEEN IN U.S. IRAN POLICY

LD040941 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Vasily Yugov "International Review": "A Serious Warning"]

[Text] U.S. threats aimed at Iran, the concentration of American Armed Forces in close proximity to Iran's borders, the Pentagon's preparations for the use of force--all this could be the prolog to a dangerous military provocation in the Persian Gulf zone, in a region directly adjoining the Near Eastern hotbed of tension.

This is a real danger. According to the New York TIMES, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff have discussed several ways of using military force against Iran. The possibility was discussed of a strike against Kharq Island, where Iran's oil comes from, and also against other targets connected with Iran's oil industry. Today there is open discussion of an economic blockade of Iran with the support of American warships. If you take into account the fact that the United States has already concentrated an armada of aircraft carriers with 350 fighter-bombers on board in the Arabian Sea, the events which are taking place take on a sinister color.

The fall of the monarchy in Iran, that country's withdrawal from the CENTO bloc, the elimination of U.S. bases on Iranian territory and the sharp anti-American and anti-imperialist orientation of the Iranian revolution have seriously undermined American imperialism's positions in the Near East. And Washington, feverishly trying to close the gap which has formed here, is taking up the "big stick," as is its custom. The crisis which has arisen in American-Iranian relations has simultaneously revealed all aspects of America's Near Eastern policy, including the true nature of the so-called "peace Camp David style."

Recent events have also again shown that the Israeli military is the United States' main assistant in suppressing national liberation movements. Israeli leaders have made inflammatory statements provoking Washington to military interference in Iran. A correspondent of France's LE MATIN newspaper has reported the Israeli Army's readiness to cooperate with the United States in the event of military operations. He cited Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who has told the White House that Israel is prepared to take part in a joint operation.

Thus the development of events has confirmed that the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal prepared by Washington, under cover of peaceful language, was aimed at insuring a Near Eastern bridgehead for the United States which can be used in critical situations. The well-known M. Dayan obligingly offered the use of Israeli military bases in the occupied Sinai, and also air bases and bays in Israel itself, for reprisals against Iran. The Egyptian regime is also apparently prepared to do its bit.

Nor is the new activation of Israel's provocative activity in southern Lebanon, just at the time of the deterioration in Iranian-American relations, mere coincidence. Tel Aviv is trying to take advantage of the dangerous situation which has arisen. As the Saudi journal AL-YAMAMAH has reported, in the event of the failure of the political game over the Near East "settlement" according to the American-Israeli pattern, the United States "will permit Israel to occupy southern Lebanon up to the river Litani."

Finally the U.S. actions against Iran have revealed how vulnerable the U.S. Near Eastern partners are and how dependent they are on arbitrary actions, particularly economically. As is well known, Washington has adopted a decision on freezing Iranian capital in American banks and stopping imports of Iranian oil. But other Arab countries, for instance Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which have condemned the Camp David agreements, could find themselves in the same situation. Washington could also use economic sanctions as a means of political pressure against them.

Nor can Arab states fail to be alarmed at the sharp intensification of military hysteria in the United States. In the light of recent events in Iran, the New York TIMES writes, for instance, American political and military circles are prepared in principle to support military intervention even against "friendly" countries if Western oil "interests" are "threatened."

As a result of the growth in American imperialism's aggressive aspirations in the Near East, and particularly in the Persian Gulf, increasing relevance and significance are attached to the decisions of the 10th Arab summit conference held in Tunis recently.

The participants in the Tunis meeting discussed a wide range of questions connected with the elaboration of a program of joint actions in connection with the complex situation in the Near East. They again condemned the U.S.-inspired Camp David deal, warning Washington of the dangerous consequences of its policy for the United States itself.

The concluding declaration adopted by the Arab heads of state and government formulated tasks in the struggle against Israeli aggression and for a just, all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict. It stresses that the key question in the Near East settlement has been and still is the Palestinian problem and expresses resolute support for the Palestinian Arab people's just struggle for self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. The conference participants also noted the need to preserve Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity and condemned the Israeli military's provocative intrigues in the south of that country.

The conference examined the question of the utilization of the Arab countries' natural resources in the struggle to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression and restore peace in the Near East. The Arab heads of state and government decided to convene a special summit conference on economic questions.

"The conference of Arab heads of state held in Tunis in November again confirmed that the Arab countries do not intend to bow down before the aggressor and his accomplices and patrons and that they will step up resistance to the policy of separate anti-Arab deals and seek a just settlement in the region," USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko stressed in his speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session.

A verdict has also been pronounced on Camp David by such a representative organ as the United Nations. The UN General Assembly recently adopted a resolution rejecting the separate deal. "The Camp David agreements and other agreements," it says, "have no force in that they constitute an attempt to determine the future of the Palestinian people and Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967." The General Assembly expressed profound concern that a just solution has not yet been achieved to the Palestinian problem, which is continuing to aggravate the Near Eastern conflict, threatening international peace and security.

The decisions taken in Tunis and New York constitute a serious warning to those who, aggravating the atmosphere in the Near East, have begun a dangerous game in the Persian Gulf zone.

CPSU'S BRUTENTS RETURNS HOME AFTER TALKS IN SYRIA, LEBANON

LD031445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K. N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, returned to Moscow after a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic in connection with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party and a visit to Lebanon at the invitation of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Central Committee. In Damascus the delegation was received by A. al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party, and other leading Ba'th figures. A friendly meeting also took place with Kh. Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee and members of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo.

During the delegation's stay in Lebanon friendly talks took place with N. ash-Shawi, LCP chairman; G. Hawi, general secretary of the LCP Central Committee; members of the LCP Central Committee Politburo; Ya. 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee; leading members of the Palestine resistance movement; and W. Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party.

PONOMAREV, BRUTENTS HOLD TALKS WITH JORDANIAN COMMUNISTS

LD032000 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 3, TASS--Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Karen Brutents had a meeting on Wednesday with a delegation of the Jordanian Communist Party headed by First Secretary of the JCP Central Committee Faik Warrad and member of the Political Bureau of the JCP Central Committee Na'im al-Ashhab.

The Jordanian comrades were informed about the CPSU's activities in implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress in the field of communist construction, in the struggle for peace and international security, for deepening detente and disarmament.

The representatives of the Jordanian Communist Party spoke about their party's struggle for the cardinal interests of the fraternal Jordanian and Palestinian peoples, about its participation jointly with other Arab patriotic forces in resistance to the intrigues of imperialists and their accomplices, about the mounting struggle in occupied territories against colonisation, arbitrariness of the Israeli authorities and imposition of the so-called "administrative autonomy".

The participants in the meeting resolutely condemned imperialism's aggressive, neo-colonialist plans directed against the peoples of the Near and Middle East, against their national independence and development along the road of progress. They noted the positive importance of the decisions of the Arab summit in Tunis which facilitate the further isolation of the circles that collude with the Israeli aggressors and patently show that the capitulatory Camp David deal is rejected by the Arab peoples.

The representatives of the CPSU and the JCP noted that both the Soviet Union and Jordan come out against separate deals, for an all-embracing just Middle East settlement. Such a settlement should take into account the lawful rights and interests of all sides drawn into the conflict, including the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of its own state. Both sides declared for a further development of Soviet-Jordanian cooperation.

The participants in the meeting described the decision on the deployment of new types of nuclear-missile weapons in Europe, adopted by NATO under U.S. pressure, as an irresponsible decision that poses a danger to the cause of peace. They stressed the tremendous importance of the struggle by the peoples against the implementation of these imperialist plans that lead to an aggravation of international tension and increased danger of war.

Confirmed was the striving of both parties to further strengthen their fraternal relations on the basis of principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The meeting passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

'AID' TO EGYPT FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE TO U.S. IMPERIALISM

LD032030 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 3, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Tssovskiy writes:

According to reports reaching from Washington the United States President Carter endorsed the granting of the first installment of a long-term military "aid" to Egypt. In terms of money the aid will amount to 3,000 million dollars, and is intended for a five-year period. So far Cairo will get a credit of 350 million dollars for the purchase of military hardware.

One cannot but recall that appropriations under the so-called program for the modernization of the Egyptian Army are being assigned by the U.S. administration in addition to the 1,500 million dollars which President Carter asked from Congress as ordinary military aid to Cairo.

What for Egypt, the country which is up to the eyes in debt and which suffers from a chronic deficit of the balance of payments, has been showered by the overseas Father Frost with such "gifts" including such dangerous toys as F-16 fighter planes and M-60 tanks? [sentence as received] The answer can be only one--for faithful service on guard of U.S. imperialism's interests.

It is known that U.S. economic and military aid to Egypt has always been given but no means unselfishly, according to the principle of reciprocity. Egypt has to pay dearly--by its sovereignty--for the "aid." When As-Sadat had gone to the second disengagement of troops and direct negotiations with Tel Aviv, he got six C-130 transport planes. Not much, but still....The Egyptian president signed the disgraceful Camp David agreements with all the concessions to Israel, and there followed a promise to supply, outdated though, but still flying, F-5 fighter planes.

When Washington saw that As-Sadat faithfully abides by the conditions of the Camp David deal and the provisions of the traitorous-to-the Arabs peace treaty with Israel, and he had F-5 planes replaced by more modern ones, F-4. The Egyptian president promises to serve faithfully as a gendarme to guard U.S. interests in Africa, and, here you are, Cairo is provided with U.S. tanks. And it always goes like this.

The endorsement by President Carter of the first installment of means for the modernization of the Egyptian Army immediately followed, as political observers did not fail to note, the expression of readiness by As-Sadat to give the USA a base in its territory and to support the Pentagon's punitive expedition against Iran. Such a stand cannot but gladden Washington. But it is also doubtless that it places Egypt--the country which under President an-Nasir stood at the rise of the non-aligned movement, outside its ranks. As-Sadat in quest of a place under the U.S. military umbrella in the Middle East has nullified his own solemn assurances that in the Egyptian territory there would never be foreign military bases, and is openly trading his country's independence inthe hope for new handouts from across the ocean. He is in every way seeking, in vain though, to place itself in Washington's eyes. On the same footing with Israel, the U.S. main ally in the Middle East, and to get the same military hardware and in the same quantities as Tel Aviv. [punctuation as received] As the REUTER news agency writes, though Egypt remains the second after Israel recipient of U.S. military aid in the Middle East, As-Sadat still has a possibility to distinguish himself, for example, by selling the whole of Egypt out to the USA upon turning Egyptian territory into a base for aggression against Arab and African peoples. There is every indication that this time is not far off.

JOURNAL ARTICLE ON HISTORY, PRESENT STATUS OF JERUSALEM

LD031137 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, 19 December 1979 published on page 14 a 3,200-word Igor Belyayev article entitled "Jerusalem: Is Peace Possible in the 'City of Peace'?" The article reviews the history of Jerusalem over the past few thousand years and its significance to the three religions of Christianity, Islam and Judaism. It then goes on to describe the status of the city since the founding of the State of Israel in 1948 and scores the continued Israeli occupation of Arab East Jerusalem, which was annexed in 1967. The article concludes by stressing the need for a political solution to the problem of Jerusalem, paving the way to a just and comprehensive Near East settlement, and contrasts this course with the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the Camp David accords which, Belyayev says, make no mention of Jerusalem or the Palestine problem.

DEPUTY MINISTER, PLO FIGURE ADDRESS MOSCOW SOLIDARITY MEETING

LD041000 Moscow TASS in English 0613 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

["USSR: Solidarity With Palestinians"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 3, TASS--"The Soviet Union has persistently and insistently been coming out for the guarantee of the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and an independent state", said Chairman of the Soviet Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Arab People of Palestine and First Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR Yuriy Barabash, addressing today a meeting of the Moscow public dedicated to the 13th anniversary of the Palestine resistance movement.

The (?just) goals of the anti-imperialist and liberation movement of the people of Palestine, said Yuriy Barabash, received broad international recognition, as well as support and solidarity of all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces today.

Throughout their difficult, but glorious struggle, the Palestinian people have been receiving unflinching solidarity and support from the Soviet people, which to a considerable extent determined the successes achieved by the Palestinians in the defence of their just cause against imperialist attacks and conspiracies.

The developments demonstrate, stressed Yuriy Barabash, that the anti-Arab Israeli-Egyptian plot, under the U.S aegis, did not bring any nearer peace in the Middle East, but on the contrary made it more remote. Using the Camp David agreements as a cover, Israel continues its policy of expansion and aggressions against the Palestinian people and the neighbouring states. Yet, the Arab countries are strengthening their solidarity, are resolutely opposing a course of separate dealings and are dissociating themselves from those who continue to trade in the vital interests of Arabs, said Yuriy Barabash.

"Today, as never before, we believe that we have a reliable friend who deeply understands the Palestinian problem. This friend is the Soviet Union", said at the meeting the head of the PLO permanent representation in the USSR, Muhammad ash-Sha'ir. The implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, continued Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, and the creation of an independent state is tied up with the general solution of the Middle East problem.

The Palestinian revolution, celebrating its 15th anniversary, will be taken to a victory. Our task, stressed Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, is to disrupt the Camp David agreements. The resistance and staunchness of the Palestinians, their unity around the PLO, the close friendship with the Soviet Union and the general struggle against imperialism make the main factors for the success of our liberation movement.

The meeting adopted a resolution in support of the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS SECOND EDITION OF BREZHNEV ANTHOLOGY

LD031015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Editorial Article: "Effective Weapon in the Struggle for Communism: Concerning the Publication of the Two-Volume Collection of Speeches and Reports by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev 'On Fundamental Questions of CPSU Economic Policy at the Contemporary Stage'"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Questions of the party's domestic policy, and primarily economic policy, relate to decisive sectors of the struggle for communism. "The basic efforts of the party and people," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress, "are concentrated here." The present and future of our homeland directly depend on the successful solution of economic problems.

Armed with Marxist-Leninist teaching, the Communist Party determines the general prospects for the development of our society, guides the Soviet people's great creative activity and imparts a planned, scientifically substantiated character to their struggle for communism.

The essence of the party's economic policy at the developed socialism stage is profoundly and comprehensively revealed in the speeches, articles, reports and books of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, included in full or in excerpted form in the two-volume collection "On Fundamental Questions of CPSU Economic Policy at the Contemporary Stage" which has just been published. The first edition of this most important work in the party's ideological, theoretical and practical activity, as is known, was brought out in 1975. The second edition is considerably expanded and supplemented in comparison with the first and covers almost 15 years in the life of the party and the people--from November 1964 through April 1979.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's works vividly and profoundly reveal the colossal scale of the CPSU's and Soviet people's creative activity, reflect the qualitative improvements in all spheres of our society's life which are the result of the Soviet people's selfless labor in implementing the program for the country's economic, sociopolitical and cultural development elaborated by the party.

Fifteen years--and it is precisely this period which is designated by the chronological framework of the two-volume edition--is not all that considerable a period when measured in historical terms. It has elapsed before the eyes of this generation and with its direct participation. And in such a short time the Communist Party's political line multiplied by the Soviet people's selfless labor has brought our society truly outstanding achievements. Over these years the strength of scientific foresight and the realism of the party's policy and its ability to direct the energy of the masses to resolving the basic questions of communist building, have been manifested with particular force.

The works contained in the two-volume collection are a brilliant example of the unity of theory and practice. The party approaches the solution of the complex problems facing the country at every new stage of its glorious path in a strictly scientific and creative manner. On the basis of an all-round comprehension of the phenomena of social life and its main tendencies, the CPSU foresees the course of social processes and works out the correct political course enjoying the Soviet people's undivided support.

The Soviet people profoundly and completely approve and highly value the consistent and truly innovatory struggle with its Leninist clarity of purpose, of the CPSU Central Committee, the party Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, for the further boosting of the country's economy, the improvement of the management of the national economy and the acceleration of economic growth rates. All this work is directed primarily "TOWARD FURTHER ENHANCING THE SOVIET PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING, IMPROVING WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS, CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS IN PUBLIC HEALTH, EDUCATION, CULTURE--TOWARD EVERYTHING THAT PROMOTES THE FORMATION OF A NEW MAN, THE ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL AND AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE SOCIALIST WAY OF LIFE" (Vol 2, p 309).

The party has proclaimed the growth in the people's well-being as the highest goal of its economic policy. This thought is a recurring theme in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and utterances collected in the two-volume set.

It is known that in the first years of Soviet power the party and Soviet Government did everything possible in that direction under the conditions of that time, which were limited on account of well-known historical reasons. But the last 15-year period in our people's life was truly portentous and epoch-making [etapnyy]--the all-round growth in the economy was a good basis for the significant rise in the people's standard of living and at the same time created sound conditions for its further steady growth. "The main goal of our plans is the further improvement of the people's life and the all-round development of socialist society" (Vol 1, p 507). The Soviet people link all their achievements, victories and future dreams with the Leninist party. The new USSR Constitution makes this splendid statement: "The CPSU exists for the people and serves the people." The practical implementation of the party's economic strategy is a brilliant confirmation of the CPSU's loyalty to this lofty destination.

The solution of economic tasks confronting the country Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stresses, requires a "creative approach, a high sense of responsibility and the strictest discipline in all levels of the economy" (Vol 2, p 547). The country's rapid development sets the party and people more and more new tasks, many of which have to be solved for the first time in history. Boldly paving the way toward the future, the Soviet people rely on what has already been achieved and the acquired experience of political activity and economic building.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's two-volume collection "On Fundamental Questions of CPSU Economic Policy at the Contemporary Stage" is also a treasurehouse of lasting experience and a model of a creative, strictly scientific approach to solving the most current social and economic problems. It opens with the world famous books "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands". These books of memoirs of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are known, read and studied by hundreds of millions of people. Translated into many languages of the world they have found a path to the hearts of all mankind, have helped the people of the world to get to know our country better, have evoked sincere admiration for the feat of the Communist Party and Soviet people in the difficult postwar years and in the Virgin Lands period and have told the great truth about our Soviet way of life.

The scope of our plans and the scale and complexity of problems grow with each passing year. And they must be resolved at a new level and in a new manner. But here the party carefully takes account of the very rich practice of socialist building and accumulated political experience and knowledge.

The Communist Party is Soviet society's leading and directing force, the nucleus of its political system and of its state and social organizations. It also has a directing and mobilizing role in the economic sphere. The party develops the energy, enthusiasm and heroism of the broad people's masses in a Leninist manner.

There is no previous example in history of such organic merging of the efforts of the party and state with the energy and selflessness of millions of people. "The unanimous firm support by the people for our Leninist party's political course is the reliable foundation for progress, the guarantee that the plans outlined will be implemented" (Vol 2 p 547)--these words express the theme which runs through the entire material of the two volumes.

Since the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) and March and September (1965) plenums the party has carried out with tremendous persistence and farsightedness and in a collective, consistent and purposeful manner the elaboration of an economic strategy which accords with the new stage in Soviet society's life. The 23d, 24th, and 25th CPSU congresses were historic landmarks in this work which is most important for the country's destiny. The fundamentally important party lines in the sphere of social and economic policy were further embodied in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums and in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on Enhancing Production Efficiency and Work Equality."

The Soviet people greeted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum with warm unanimous approval. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech, which defined the cardinal problems of the further development of Soviet economy and indicated specific ways to substantially improve production efficiency and work quality, raise the standard of management level and increase the people's prosperity, has become a militant action program.

The work "On Fundamental Questions of CPSU Economic Policy at the Contemporary Stage" does not merely recall the landmarks of the party's tremendous work, the glorious pages of the CPSU's contemporary history; its materials give the readers an insight into the creative, innovatory search for optimal political and economic solutions whose aim is the good of the country. This party work is shown in all its complexity and crucial importance, it is striking by virtue of its novelty, scope, Leninist boldness and wisdom.

Continuously and consistently, step by step, on the basis of profound Marxist-Leninist analysis, the party elaborated and implemented an economic strategy which most fully accords with the requirements of developed socialism. The CPSU advanced a proposition on the need to combine the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist economic system, revealed ways of creating the material and technical base of communism, of switching to intensive economic management methods and of enhancing production efficiency and work quality.

It is obvious, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, that a mature socialist society must rely on highly developed productive forces, a powerful advanced industry and a large-scale, highly mechanized agriculture based on collectivist principles. And that is what the Soviet economy is today (Vol 2, p 433). [paragraph continues]

The scale of our economy is so great that truly astronomical figures are now needed to describe it. Fixed productive capital--the foundation of the national economy--will amount to more than R1 trillion by the end of this year. Capital investments in the national economy over 4 years will have exceeded R500 billion. Thousands of enterprises have been built including giants of industry such as the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, the Kama truck plant, Atommash and many others, and over 1,500 km of the Baykal-Amur railroad have been laid. The dynamic development of territorial-production complexes continues. Over a comparatively short time the features of enormous regions of the country have been changing. Ferrous and nonferrous metal production, electricity generation and coal and oil extraction have increased. The world's largest fuel and energy complex has been created. The volume of industrial output has increased significantly.

The panorama of economic transformations is truly majestic.

The party's economic strategy takes into account each sector of communist building and each sphere of national economic activity. The party has constantly taken and is taking measures--this is described in detail in the collection--to insure high indicators in the growth of agricultural production and in the solution of a wide range of agrarian problems. The essence, meaning and main trends of the party's current agrarian policy originating from the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum are revealed in depth and in a well-reasoned manner.

The party's current agrarian policy is the creative development of the Leninist cooperative plan as applied to the contemporary stage. It envisages the constant growth of agricultural production on the basis of the rapid development of productive forces and the constant improvement of production relations in socialist agriculture, the development of specialization and concentration and the improvement of the standard of arable farming and stockraising.

Over the years since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum the strategic task of "insuring that the country is realiably supplied with foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials for industry" (Vol 2, pp 488-489) was consistently tackled.

An enormous amount of work has been done to consolidate agriculture's material and technical base by accelerating mechanization, chemicalization and land reclamation rates and the comprehensive development of this sector. Here are some impressive figures: The countryside has received 1.5 million tractors, 426,000 grain harvesting combines, over 1 million trucks, 317 million tons of mineral fertilizers and over R7 billion worth of machinery for stockraising and fodder production. The power available to agricultural labor has increased. Decisive steps have been taken to intensify agricultural production. About R400 billion have been invested in the countryside over the last three 5-year plans.

Changes in the countryside, the party's energy and will and the people's valiant labor have made it possible to increase the gross grain harvest to an average of 209 million tons over the first 4 years of the 5-year plan--almost 27 million tons more than in the last 5-year plan. Even this year under very difficult climatic conditions, 179 million tons of grain were harvested.

The results achieved and the experience accumulated in implementing the agrarian policy convincingly confirm its scientific validity and vital force. However, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stresses, "all this makes us glad but does not set our minds at rest" (Vol 2, p 493).

The party is stepping up its demand for the rational utilization of resources and machinery and demand that the strengthening of the material and technical base in the countryside have a more perceptible effect on the level of the country's supply with foodstuffs. The further boosting of agriculture is an inalienable part of the country's all-round economic progress.

The party's economic strategy, to which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev made an enormous personal contribution, is marked not only by novelty, scientific validity and boldness of solutions but also the ability to accurately determine in a Leninist manner the main links in the chain of the many problems requiring an immediate and long-term solution. The party has decisively placed efficiency and quality at the center of its entire economic activity. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called the struggle for efficiency and quality one of the most important features of the present day in our homeland (Vol 2, p 472). This, he stressed, is not a temporary campaign. It is a serious and long-term party course. This is not only the key task of the current 5-year plan but also the determining factor of our economic and social development for many years to come.

Millions of working people responded most warmly to the call to work efficiently and to a high standard. The party solicitously supports everything new and every creative initiative and it develops in every possible way the nationwide competition whose highest goal is to insure an ultimate national economic saving for the country.

At the contemporary stage socialist competition is acquiring qualitatively new features and new distinctive features, it is inseparable from the scientific and technical revolution and increasingly concentrates around itself precisely the problems of efficiency and quality. The widespread movement for a communist attitude toward labor and the counterplans vividly express the highest level of consciousness, initiative, labor zeal and selfless labor of millions.

Consistently implementing its economic strategy the party focusses its attention on key problems: the development of the fuel and raw material base, the power industry, metallurgy, machine building, the chemical industry, the substantial and urgent improvement of transport, and capital construction matters, the transformation of agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy, and the increasing of foodstuffs and consumer goods production.

The collection comprehensively substantiates the necessity and timeliness of the great amount of work on production intensification and indicates ways to carry it out. The 25th CPSU Congress initiated this change in the party's economic policy. The growth of the scale and the qualitative improvements in the economy have made new and greater demands with respect to the utilization of all reserves, and with respect to insuring that economic growth is increasingly brought about by means of an increase in labor productivity and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

The policy of thrift, the sensible, rational utilization of physical and financial resources, the ability to count every ruble invested, every hour of labor and every ton of output is a very important state task. The collection comprehensively reveals the profound sociopolitical meaning of precisely this economic policy.

The progress of science and technology and the linking of science with production plays a large part in the intensification of the economy. Paying constant and close attention to these problems, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed: "We are faced, comrades, with a task of historic importance: to organically link the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist economic system, and to develop our own forms of linking science with production--forms inherent to socialism--more broadly" (Vol 2, p 31).

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev called the soviets, which constitute the USSR's political base, a tremendous force. They run the affairs of our state of the whole people from top to bottom and are in the mainstream of the people's life. Realization of the provisions of the new USSR Constitution has raised to a qualitatively new level all state and economic activity and the entire work of organs of power and administration. Speaking of the work of the soviets, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed: "This mighty collective brain of soviet power resolves and will continue to resolve increasingly complex and diverse tasks. It can and must exercise the most effective control over the work of the executive organs at all lvels." (Vol 2, p 404).

At the mature socialism stage and under conditions of the state of the whole people, the working masses' active participation in running the life of the country is firmly established as the central direction of Soviet society's political development. Thanks to the constant attention of the party and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally the most representative organs of our state power--the soviets--have begun to work more efficiently. Their rights have been extended, the democratic principles of their formation and activity have been further developed, the prestige and powers of deputies have grown and their links with the masses have become stronger.

There are now over 2.2 million people's deputies in the country. And if one also counts those who have been elected to soviets in the past there are already many millions of people who have passed through the great school of state administration and political leadership. It is also characteristic that the soviets now examine twice as many questions as 10 years ago and the majority of these issues concern the most vitally important and topical problems. At a meeting with voters in Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev recalled that Vladimir Ilich Lenin attached enormous significance to the soviets' economic activity. A survey of the Moscow Gorispolkom's activity is preserved in his library in the Kremlin. At the point where it says that in 3.5 months of 1920 the ispolkom examined 46 organizational questions and only 8 economic questions Vladimir Ilich underlined the figures and wrote in the margin: "It should be the other way round."

In the works included in the collection, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev repeatedly stressed the fundamentally new provision concerning the fact that the new USSR Constitution has extended the rights of soviets in the economic sphere and one must learn to use these rights "the more so because there are tasks in economic building which no one can solve better than the soviets" (Vol 2, 546).

In involving the soviets in the implementation of its economic policy, the party proceeds from the premise that soviet democracy can and must serve economic progress still better and economic progress has been and remains the foundation and the material basis for the fuller guaranteeing of Soviet people's rights and freedoms and for the further flourishing of socialist democracy.

One reads page after page of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's two-volume collection "On Fundamental Questions of CPSU Economic Policy at the Contemporary Stage" with tremendous unflagging interest. It presents a vivid picture of our enormous country in its rapid progress, development and tireless questing, gloriously continuing the great path started in October 1917. And new heights of progress lie ahead.

Soviet man is master of his country. Through his labor, talent and energy the most daring plans are put into practice, programs for profound social and economic transformations are being implemented. Each line and every thought in the work "On Fundamental Questions of CPSU Economic Policy at the Contemporary Stage" is addressed to the Soviet people--the builders of communism. It talks simply and wisely of the most complex economic problems, of affairs of a statewide scale, extremely frankly about the shortcomings and unresolved questions, and with great pride in our people when mentioning victories achieved.

Our party, laying down the course toward the future, makes constant, tremendous efforts to eliminate the threat of war and insure peaceful conditions for communist building. The Soviet people are controlling the creation of a new world shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries. Economic cooperation with the socialist countries based on mutual advantage and socialist internationalism is constantly developing and strengthening. The materials of the collection contain an analysis of different aspects of the implementation of the long-term program for socialist economic integration adopted by the CEMA member countries in 1971, which elevated the socialist countries' cooperation to a qualitatively new level. The collaboration of the fraternal countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA is based on the Leninist principles of internationalist solidarity and promotes the flourishing of each of the socialist community countries.

The two-volume collection "On Fundamental Questions of CPSU Economic Policy at the Contemporary Stage" has been published at a time when the country is preparing to celebrate the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth, is entering the concluding year of the 5-year plan and is approaching its own dear party's 26th congress. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Birth" clearly speaks in vivid terms of the fact that the culmination of Lenin's theoretical creativity was his creation of the science of ways of building socialism and communism. Lenin's ideas live and triumph in the creative activity of the Communist Party which is confidently and wisely leading the country along the path of progress, toward the future.

The publication of this edition--enriched with much new material--of the two-volume collection of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches and reports devoted to the fundamental questions of CPSU economic policy at the contemporary stage, is an important event in the life of the party and country. It is an effective weapon for us in the struggle for communism.

SHCHERBITSKIY EXTOLS LENIN LEGACY AT AKTIVS 27 DEC MEETING

AU022025 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Dec 79 pp 1-2 AU

[Speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 27 December republic-level meeting of party veterans and ideological aktivs in Kiev--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades

An important date is nearing--the 110th anniversary of the birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, titan of scientific thought and true people's leader, ardent revolutionary and creator of the Communist Party and of the world's first socialist state.

In history there is no example of selfless service to ideological ideals more striking and noble than Vladimir Ilich's life and activity. Neither is there in history another political figure who has done so much for the liberation of the proletariat and of all oppressed masses and for the happiness of the workers. Lenin's genius embodied the wisdom of the epoch and the hopes of the working people, it has become truly sacred for mankind and history.

All of us remember how the celebrations of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's 100th birthday strikingly attested to the triumphant march of Leninist ideas. The calendar of history has only counted out 10 years since that time. But how great and creative, rich in content and giant in results were those years for the Soviet people. They produced new impressive evidence of the viability and unbreakable strength of Leninist teaching. (APPLAUSE).

The CPSU Central Committee in its decision on the 110th anniversary of the birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin--that important theoretical and political document--gave a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis and an exhaustive summary of the main patterns of the development of the Soviet state, of worldwide socialism and the entire revolutionary process. Fully applicable to the document is the dictum of Vladimir Ilich himself: "...How infinitely rich in ideas is each phrase of that precise, clear, concise and scientific class analysis!"

THE COMMUNISTS, ALL SOVIET PEOPLE, AS WELL AS OUR REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE HAVE RECEIVED THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION AS ANOTHER CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF OUR PARTY'S UNSHAKABLE LOYALTY TO THE GREAT LENIN'S IDEAS AND LEGACY. (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Comrades, having entered the worldwide arena of the class struggle on the boundary of the centuries, V.I. Lenin in a worthy manner continued the cause of K. Marx and F. Engels, developed and redoubled the theoretical heritage of his great predecessors in conformity with the new historical conditions. Leninism is Marxism of the present-day epoch, the only integral and continuously developing teaching of the international workers class and its immortal revolutionary banner. It serves ever new generations of fighters as an inexhaustible source of ideas, inspiration and action.

"The permanent importance of Leninism lies in the fact," the CPSU Central Committee decision emphasizes, "that it profoundly and accurately reflects the interests of the workers class and of all working people, the needs of worldwide social progress, allows the elaboration of correct answers to the most urgent and vital questions of the present day, teaches how to settle topical problems in a bold and creative way and provides scientific insight into prospects for social development."

Historical experience has convincingly shown that V. I. Lenin's teaching was oriented not only to Russia, but also to the global revolutionary process; not only to the beginning of the 20th century, but also to the entire historical epoch. Indeed, it is a feat for centuries.

Comrades, Lenin's name is near and dear for all people's of our multinational motherland. It is also infinitely dear for the Ukrainian people. Vladimir Ilich guided the struggle waged by the Ukraine's Bolshevik organizations and working people against tsarism and capitalism and for the rule of the soviets. The Ukrainian Communist Party, as a combat detachment of tne united Communist Party, was set up under V. I. Lenin's leadership and with his direct participation.

The Ukrainian Communist Party has always been a reliable support for the CPSU Central Committee in the struggle against all anti-Leninist trends and groups and for the consolidation of unity in party ranks. It firmly pursued and pursues the Leninist general line. (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Having wholeheartedly accepted the Leninist ideas of revolutionary renewal of the world, the working people of the Ukrainian SSR went along the path indicated by Lenin.

THE CONSTRUCTION IN OUR COUNTRY OF THE WORLD'S FIRST DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY WAS THE FIRST WORLD-HISTORIC RESULT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY REFORMING ACTIVITY OF THE CPSU AND OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE'S SELFLESS TOIL. Developed socialism is the supreme achievement in mankind's civilization an achievement even more fully unfolding the creative forces of the new system and its humane essence.

An outstanding contribution to revolutionary theory and to elaboration of the party's political line under the conditions of developed socialism have been made by the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, of the October 1964 and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and works by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders.

The large-scale economic and political measures undertaken in the past 15 years, when, complying with the will of the party, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev headed the CPSU Central Committee, have marked an important stage in our country's development on the path to communism. Our country has now reached a level in developing economic and social relations and a degree in the moral-political unity of Soviet society that provide a firm basis for a new powerful upsurge in our great fatherland's material and spiritual forces. (APPLAUSE) Using V. I. Lenin's dictum, OUR COUNTRY STANDS FIRMLY "AS THE TORCH OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM AND AS AN EXAMPLE FOR ALL WORKING MASSES." (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

The worldwide community of socialist states has been formed, is strengthening and is developing under the banner of Leninism. The further consolidation of the positions of the international workers class and of the national liberation movement are inseparably linked with the name of Lenin; with Leninism.

Our times have brought new evidence of Lenin's forecast about the inevitability of the deepening general crisis in capitalism. Cyclical recessions in production, progressive inflation, currency chaos, energy and ecological crises, militarization of the economy and the intensified arms race, growing contradictions among imperialist states, the break down of political and moral values in bourgeois society--is the present picture of that system deprived of historical prospects.

Thus THE MOST IMPORTANT LESSON TO BE LEARNED FROM WORLD DEVELOPMENTS SINCE THE GREAT OCTOBER IS THAT THE REVOLUTIONARY RENEWAL OF THE WORLD AND MANKIND'S SOCIAL PROGRESS HAVE TAKEN THE COURSE TRACED BY LENINISM, BY ITS CONCLUSIONS AND ASSESSMENTS. HISTORY PROVES BEYOND DISPUTE: THE WORLD DEVELOPS IN ACCORDANCE WITH LENIN! (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Comrades, we live in the country called by working people all over the world Ilich's homeland. The Soviet people are the successors and continuers of his immortal cause. For that reason the responsibility of each of us for implementing the legacy of our leader and teacher and for our fatherland's future is so great.

TO STRUGGLE FOR IMPLEMENTING ILICH'S LEGACY SIGNIFIES PRIMARILY TO DO THE UTMOST TO CREATE THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS OF COMMUNISM, TO FURTHER INCREASE PRODUCTION AND IMPROVE ITS EFFECTIVENESS IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE SOVIET PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY.

Lenin always regarded the economy as a "policy of the greatest interest for us." "We only value communism," Vladimir Ilich said, "when it is substantiated economically." That instruction has become fundamental for the entire activity of the Communist Party and of the Soviet people.

While implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, our people have made a large step forward in all directions of communist construction in the 10th 5-year plan period. The country's national economy has been developing dynamically and steadily. Its production, scientific and technical potential has increased even more, and the economy of union republics and of all regions has been steadily developing.

But the point of a Leninist attitude to leadership in economic construction is to see current daily work prospects and, taking them into account, to focus attention on unresolved problems and weak spots. The party has never deviated from that Leninist tradition. The decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and the materials of the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet are an obvious example of that. Those documents determining the main trends for our work next year are well known to you and are the basis for our entire activity.

Concrete tasks confronting our republic have been fixed at the December 1979 Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and at the session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

While mobilizing the working people for accomplishing current tasks, the party, in line with Leninist principles, brings up economic management to the level of new requirements. Measures have been traced to improve the system of planning and the economic mechanism. They are called upon to insure a more rational use of all our potentials and resources and to actively apply the achievements of science, technology and advanced experience. In that respect it is appropriate to refer to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's very precise dictum: "WE ARE LIVING TODAY AS WE WORKED YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW WE WILL LIVE AS WE ARE WORKING TODAY."

The Soviet Ukraine's working people will undoubtedly do their utmost to successfully complete the 5-year period and to implement the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Comrades, TO CONTINUE LENIN'S CAUSE MEANS TO FURTHER CONSOLIDATE THE MORAL-POLITICAL UNITY OF THE WORKERS CLASS, THE KOLKHOZ PEASANTRY AND THE PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENTSIA AND TO FOSTER FRIENDSHIP AND BROTHERHOOD AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE USSR.

Our social policy is clear and precise. Its objective is to further improve the people's prosperity and cultural standards, to promote the social uniformity of Soviet society in which the leading role belongs to the workers class as the carrier of the best revolutionary and labor traditions. Its objective is to gradually obliterate substantial differences between the city and the village and between intellectual and physical work. Its objective is to further develop and steadily bring closer all nations and nationalities in the country. And each communist, each toiler in the republic has the sacred duty to contribute his part in redoubling the fatherland's material and spiritual riches, and to protect and treasure the monolithic unity of the entire Soviet people! (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Comrades, TO COMPLY WITH LENIN'S LEGACY ALSO MEANS TO DEVELOP AND DEEPEN SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AND TO IMPROVE SOVIET STATEHOOD AND THE ENTIRE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF DEVELOPED SOCIALISM.

Socialist democracy has been best and most convincingly embodied in the activity of the soviets of people's deputies who are the most representative organs of state authority. In the Ukraine alone they number more than 500,000.

An important role in developing socialist democracy and in actively and consciously engaging the working people in state administration belongs to trade unions, the Komsomol and other mass public organizations.

How absurd are the attempts of our class enemies to portray the Soviet Union as a country in which initiative and civil rights are allegedly suppressed. We are able to reply to foreign demagogs and profiteers in the ideas of "freedom" and "democracy" with a quotation of Lenin: "There has still never been in the world a state authority built on the MAJORITY of the population. And the power of that majority as REAL as in the case of Soviet rule."

Unlike the false and hypocritical bourgeois democracy, our socialist democracy is authentically people's democracy. It not only proclaims, but also reliably guarantees the political and socioeconomic rights of the citizens. At the same time soviet democracy requires from each man high consciousness, civic discipline and responsibility for his acts.

As is known, on 24 February next year there will be elections to the supreme Soviets of union and autonomous republics and to the local soviets of people's deputies. LIKE ALL SOVIET PEOPLE, OUR REPUBLIC'S WORKING PEOPLE AT THEIR ELECTORAL MEETINGS ARE UNANIMOUSLY AND ENTHUSIASTICALLY NOMINATING COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN, AND OTHER COMMUNIST PARTY AND SOVIET STATE LEADERS AS THEIR TOP CANDIDATE DEPUTIES. IT IS CONVINCING PROOF OF FULL ENDORSEMENT FOR THEIR OWN PARTY'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY, OF THE PEOPLE'S BOUNDLESS CONFIDENCE IN THEIR TESTED HEADQUARTERS--THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS POLITBURO WITH THE FAITHFUL LENINIST, COMRADE L. I. BREZHNEV, AT THE HEAD. (STORMY APPLAUSE)

The best representatives of the inviolable bloc of Communists and non-party members, our people's worthy sons and daughters, are being nominated as candidate deputies.

During the electoral campaign deputies will report on their activity and, naturally enough, there will be many remarks and proposals made. They must be carefully studied and scrutinized and everything new and valuable must be accepted for implementation.

In the electoral campaigns the scope and substance of mass political, agitation and propaganda work, the ability to encompass with ideological influence all working people and to reach every single individual is highly important. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee is confident that our propagandists and agitators, all our ideological aktivs will creditably cope with the task. (APPLAUSE)

Comrades, TO LIVE AND TO WORK IN THE LENINIST WAY MEANS TO CONSTANTLY CONSOLIDATE THE RANKS OF OUR COMMUNIST PARTY, TO STRICTLY OBSERVE THE LENINIST NORMS OF PARTY AND STATE LIFE AND TO CONTINUE TO CEMENT INVIOLABLE UNITY BETWEEN THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE.

We must constantly cultivate among the communists the feeling of high responsibility, must consistently develop internal party democracy, criticism and self-criticism. The only duty of the Communist is to be always ahead, to be wherever it is most difficult and to wholeheartedly serve the interests of the party and the interests of the people.

The growing role of the party as the leading and directing force of our society requires improvement in the quality of its ranks, to foster party discipline, to improve the efficiency of basic party organizations and to see to it that the style of work at all levels is truly Leninist.

Lenin taught: Victory belongs to those "who believe in the people and who fathom the resiliency of living people's creativity." Our party is the flesh of the people's flesh, the collective mind, the leader and the teacher of all working people. The main source of all our victories lies in unity between the party and the people. (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Comrades, TO COMPLY WITH LENIN'S LEGACY MEANS TO CONSTANTLY PROTECT THE PURITY OF MARXISM-LENINISM, TO CREATIVELY ENRICH IT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONCRETE HISTORICAL CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND TO WAGE IRRECONCILABLE STRUGGLE AGAINST EVERY MANIFESTATION OF BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY.

It is now as important as ever for party cadres, all communists and the millions of the working people to refer to works by Marx, Engels and Lenin, which provides foundations, fundamental principles for our revolutionary science.

Lenin's ideological heritage is invaluable. There has never been any man in the world as popular as Lenin. Lenin is the most popular author on earth. His works have been published in 125 languages all over the world. Their circulation is truly enormous. In the Ukraine alone under Soviet rule Lenin's works have been published 1,300 times and reached a circulation of more than 35 million copies.

In the republic's party education network the principles of Marxist-Leninist science are being mastered by nearly 13 million persons and more than 64,000 persons are improving their knowledge at universities of Marxism-Leninism. A large number of propagandists make the working people aware of the profundity and greatness of Lenin's thought and teach them to apply the knowledge acquired in accomplishing concrete tasks.

In particular, I would like to mention propaganda activity conducted by our party veterans many of whom are present in this hall. Your noble work, dear comrades, to disseminate Lenin's ideas deserves the deepest gratitude. Many thanks to you from all people. (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

It is a great honor and responsibility to disseminate Leninism. What distinguishes such people? Speaking about Lenin as a propagandist, Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya very precisely defined their characteristic features. They are:

--Deep conviction, perfect knowledge of the subject, the ability to bind theory with living reality and to turn theory into a guide for action;

--A careful preparation for talks, frankness and passion, the ability to dominate the audience and to establish with it mutual understanding, candor in thinking, a comradely attitude and organizational prominence.

This is precisely what makes our propaganda strong, fruitful and effective. Let us then be worthy of the high rank of the propagandist of great Lenin's ideas. (APPLAUSE)

Comrades, the need to intensify the propaganda of Leninism has also been dictated by the embittered ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism on the international arena. Our ideological adversaries intend to falsify Marxism-Leninism and to deflate its revolutionary soul. This calls on our scientific and propaganda cadres and on all communists to increase the efficiency of propaganda and agitation, to resolutely rebuff bourgeois ideology, revisionism and opportunism of all brands, to unmask the reactionary essence of the ideology and policy of Maoism, nationalism and Zionism.

The entire historical experience has proved beyond dispute that real revolutionaries, unbending fighters against imperialism, fighters for socialism have always firmly stood and continue to stand on the grounds of Leninism. And whoever deviates from Leninism and intends to revise it inevitably slides into the morass of conciliation with the bourgeoisie and betrays the cause of the workers class. For this reason, both in our times and decades ago, attitude to Leninism is a criterion of the authentic revolutionary spirit.

In the struggle against recreants and renegades, V.I. Lenin has always been an example for us.

"Here it is, my destiny," he wrote just before the October. "One combat campaign follows another one: against political follies, vulgarity, opportunism and so forth. This has been going on since 1893. Hence the hatred of vulgar persons. Well, but I still would not exchange this destiny for 'peace' with vulgar persons." This principled Leninist position was always and will be for communists an example of determination in the struggle for internationalist unity in the steel-like ranks of the proletariat! (APPLAUSE)

Comrades, TO PURSUE THE LENINIST LINE AND TO STRUGGLE TO IMPLEMENT ILICH'S LEGACY MEANS TO CARRY OUT THE SACRED INTERNATIONALIST DUTY BEFORE THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY, THE INTERNATIONAL WORKERS AND NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT.

The entire international activity of the CPSU is permeated with loyalty to Lenin's ideas. The party persistently translates into reality the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism and of peaceful coexistence among states with various social systems, set forth by Lenin. It does its utmost to consolidate unity among the countries of the socialist community and in the worlwide communist movement, to consolidate peace and the security of peoples.

"...We promise the workers and the peasants to do the utmost for peace. And we shall do that." These words of V.I. Lenin's reflect in the most precise way possible the deep essence of our foreign policy.

For more than one-third of a century the Soviet people have been enjoying the invaluable blessing of living and working under a peaceful sky. The new peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, set forth by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin, pursue the objective of promoting the cause of detente.

However, we must not overlook the fact that the international situation remains complex and conflicting. The favorable changes occurring in the world are meeting with bitter resistance on the part of imperialist reaction and its Beijing accomplices. In particular, this was attested to by the results of the recent NATO session that resolved to deploy new American medium-range missiles in West Europe.

This decision is an obvious attempt to change the balance of forces in their favor, one of the elements of the military-political adventure undertaken by NATO in the field of strategy. Its main goal is for the West to attain military superiority over the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies. Having failed to respond to our call to show responsibility and to begin honest negotiations, NATO leaders preferred to destroy the very foundation for such negotiations. This was the ominous response of the West to our state's unilateral measures to reduce its armed forces in central Europe, measures that have already begun to be put into effect.

Under the conditions of invigorating aggressive and militarist circles in imperialist states, the Soviet people consider it their primary duty to further and to strengthen constantly the economic and defense potential of their fatherland.

The imperialists have already repeatedly tested socialism for its strength. Everyone knows to what end it came. Let us refer to the lessons of World War II and to the victory won by the Soviet people over German fascism. We will soon be commemorating the 35th anniversary of that victory. Indeed, history only fails to teach those who are unwilling to learn from it.

Comrades, in conformity with the CPSU Central Committee decision, the 110th anniversary of the birthday of Vladimir Ilich Lenin will be commemorated everywhere as a great nationwide holiday. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and local party committees have drawn up and are taking concrete measures to mark Lenin's jubilee in a worthy manner.

Party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, as well as basic party organizations are called upon to launch an extensive organizational and political campaign in preparations for the important date.

While doing that, it is to be borne in mind that THE BEST WAY OF CELEBRATING OUR GREAT LEADER AND TEACHER'S ANNIVERSARY IS TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON CURRENT TASKS, ON FULFILLING THE PLANS FOR ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION IN 1980 AND IN THE 10TH 5-YEAR PERIOD AS A WHOLE, AND ON CREATING A GOOD BASIS FOR A SUCCESSFUL START IN THE 11TH 5-YEAR PERIOD.

The guarantee of the success lies in the self-critical assessment of one's own work and in the ability to find out and as soon as possible to put into effect unutilized reserves in all fields of production.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee recently commended the patriotic initiative to commemorate the jubilee in a worthy manner, launched by production front-rankers and labor collectives named after V. I. Lenin. Involved in it are the miners, metallurgists and machinebuilders of Donbass, Dnepropetrovskaya and Lvovskaya oblasts, the workers of the Arsenal, the Bolshevik and the lathebuilding production associations in Kiev, Crimean corn growers, Chernigovskaya Oblast toilers and others.

About 10,000 production collectives and 350,000 production frontrankers and innovators in the republic have undertaken to fulfill the 5-year tasks by 22 April next year. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, ministries and departments, economic leaders, media and propaganda organs are expected to take steps to encourage those patriotic initiatives.

All the Soviet Ukraine's toilers will undoubtedly commemorate Lenin's jubilee with such work, with new successes in all fields of communist construction! (APPLAUSE)

While improving ideo-educational work in the light of the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improvements in ideological and political educational work, particular efforts are to be exerted to educate the working people, especially the younger generation, on the example of V.I. Lenin's life and activity, in the spirit of ardent Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

Visual agitation, exhibits in state and people's museums, as well as in Lenin rooms, must be renewed everywhere. An important role in this work belongs to the Kiev and the Lvov branches of the Central V.I. Lenin Museum.

We attach much importance to the scientific conference, "Leninism is the revolutionary banner of our epoch," planned by the Institute of the History of the Party under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee--a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee, the Higher Political School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Social Sciences Department of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and the Ukrainian Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education for April 1980. It should be a kind of report that is to be rendered by the republic's social scientists on their work on the eve of the 26th CPSU congress.

Comrades, our entire path covered under the star of soviet rule in more than 60 years, all our achievements and victories are evidence of the historical correctness of Leninism. Lenin's teaching is omnipotent because it is right.

Leninism is a fighting world outlook, and our party--a combatant party. It spearheaded the masses fighting on the barricades of the 1905 Revolution, it stormed tsarist autocracy in the memorable October days and defended the new republic of the soviets during the Civil War. It fought for socialism in the seething daily life in the first 5-year periods. Communists were advancing in the front ranks at the bitter hour of the battle against fascism and in the period of the postwar rebirth. Lenin's wise and fearless party is also now in the front line--in the struggle for building a new society, for peace and a brilliant future. (PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

Allow me to end my speech with a quotation from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 25th CPSU Congress:

"THE SOVIET PEOPLE'S PRESENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS ARE A DIRECT CONTINUATION OF THE OCTOBER CAUSE. THEY PRACTICALLY EMBODY GREAT LENIN'S IDEAS. OUR PARTY IS AND WILL BE LOYAL TO THAT CAUSE AND THOSE IDEAS FOREVER!" (STORMY, PROLONGED APPLAUSE)

JANUARY-NOVEMBER INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES ISSUED

LD031215 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 52 Signed to Press 17 Dec 79 p 6 LD

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary" feature: "USSR Industry in the First 11 Months of 1979"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA's Editorial Board has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data on the results of industry's work in January-November 1979.

The volume of industrial production in January-November 1979 showed an increase of 3.6 percent over the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased 2.6 percent in the period.

The January-November plan was fulfilled 100.1 percent in terms of output sales.

The highest rates of production and labor productivity were achieved in the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Automative Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of the Medical Industry and a number of other ministries.

Below are the figures for the union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction):

Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of 11-Month Output Sales Plan	January-November 1979 as Percentage of January-November 1978 in Terms of Production Volume
RSFSR	100.1	103
Ukrainian SSR	100.3	103
Belorussian SSR	100.6	107
Uzbek SSR	101	104
Kazakh SSR	100.6	103
Georgian SSR	101	107
Azerbaijan SSR	102	109
Lithuanian SSR	102	104
Moldavian SSR	99.9	108
Latvian SSR	101	101
Kirgiz SSR	100.6	104
Tadzhik SSR	101	108
Armenian SSR	101	108
Turkmen SSR	102	99
Estonian SSR	101	104

Production of the most important types of output was as follows:

Types of Output	Output Produced In November 1979	Output Produced In January-November 1979	January-November 1979 as Percentage of January-November 1978
Electricity--billion kilowatt-hours	110	1,120	103
Oil (including gas condensate)--million tons	49.0	535	102
Gas--billion cubic meters	35.1	370	109
Coal--million tons	57.0	657	99.5
Steel--million tons	12.1	137	98
Rolled ferrous metal products (Finished)--million tons	8.5	94.8	98
Steel pipes--million tons	1.5	16.5	103
Mineral fertilizers (standard units)--million tons	7.6	86.1	96
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units)--thousand tons	35.5	436	97
Synthetic resins and plastics--million tons	0.3	3.2	99
Chemical fibers and yarns--thousand tons	89.2	1,003	97
Motor vehicle tires--millions	4.8	54.8	102
A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts	4.0	46.3	102
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	146	1,676	106
Including those with digital program control--thousands	0.6	7.2	109
Forging and pressing machines--million rubles	41.5	492	108
Instruments, means of automation and spare parts--billion rubles	0.4	4.5	112
Computer equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	0.3	3.5	116
Oil apparatus--million rubles	15.8	180	107
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	60.7	678	105
Technological equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry--billion rubles	0.1	1.2	104
Mainline diesel locomotives--million horsepower	0.3	3.4	96

Mainline electric locomotives--million horsepower	0.2	3.0	95
Mainline freightcars--thousands	4.2	58.9	94
Motor vehicles--thousands	178	1,988	101
Including:			
Trucks	65.2	712	102
Automobiles	107	1,205	100.5
Tractors--thousands	46.5	506	96
Agricultural machines--billion rubles	0.2	2.4	106
Machines for livestock raising and fodder production--billion rubles	0.2	1.8	106
Grain-harvesting combines--thousands	9.3	104	102
Excavators--thousands	3.4	38.2	102
Commercial timber (excluding small timber procurements)--million cubic meters	18.8	223	95
Paper--million tons	0.4	4.8	95
Cement--million tons	10.3	112	96
Textiles, all types--billion square meters	0.9	9.7	100.2
Knitted underwear and outerwear--billion items	0.1	1.4	102
Leather footwear--million pairs	60.8	673	100
Meat (from state resources)--million tons	0.8	8.1	100.3
Sausage products--million tons	0.3	1.7	100.5
Edible fish produce, including canned fish--billion rubles	0.3	4.5	105
Butter (from state resources)--million tons	0.05	1.3	96
Whole milk products in milk equivalent (from state resources)--million tons	1.9	22.6	100.6
Full-fat cheese (from state resources)--thousand tons	39.7	662	102
Margarine products--thousand tons	115	1,146	105
Mixed fodder at state industrial enterprises--million tons	4.2	44.9	106
Clocks and watches--millions	5.3	59.2	103
Chinaware and earthenware--million rubles	58.2	647	104
Radio receivers and radio-phonographs--millions	0.7	7.7	97
Television sets--millions	0.6	6.7	102
Including color sets	0.2	1.6	127
Refrigerators--millions	0.5	5.5	99
Washing machines--millions	0.3	3.4	99.2
Furniture--billion rubles	0.5	5.0	103

Commentary on the Central Statistical Administration Summary

As can be seen from the published figures, industry as a whole fulfilled the January-November output sales plan by 100.1 percent. The output sales and labor productivity growth targets were reached by the majority of industrial ministries and union republics. The targets for gas extraction and the production of petroleum products, steel pipes, steam turbines and turbine generators, instruments, means of automation and computer equipment, agricultural machines, automobiles and cultural and everyday goods and domestic appliances were overfulfilled.

The total volume of industrial production showed an increase of 3.6 percent compared with January-November last year, and labor productivity in industry increased 2.6 percent during this period. About 75 percent of the total increase in industrial output was obtained by raising labor productivity.

In the gas industry the increase in the total volume of production was 11 percent and the increase in labor productivity 8.7 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Some 2.6 billion cubic meters of gas were produced over and above the plan and the additional target.

Instrument-making associations and enterprises insured an increase in production volume of 9 percent and in labor productivity of 8.4 percent compared with January-November last year. For the sector as a whole above-plan output of instruments, means of automation and computer equipment totaled R144 million.

In the automotive industry the growth rate in production was 8 percent and in labor productivity 6.3 percent and 2,300 automobiles were produced over and above the plan.

The labor collectives in machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production increased output of this equipment by 6 percent compared with last year.

The volume of production in terms of normative net output increased 3.9 percent in the Ministry of Power Machine Building and 1 percent in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine building. At the same time these ministries failed to fulfill the plan for labor productivity growth in terms of normative net output.

Since the start of the current year major power industry capacities and capacities for refining oil, extracting coal and iron ore and producing coke, mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers, machines and equipment and food products have been commissioned. However, the plans for commissioning a number of production capacities have not been entirely fulfilled.

The startup of design indicators at the facilities commissioned in the Beloruskaliy association, the Dneprovskiy mining and enriching combine, a number of plants producing ferroalloys, the Novolipetsk protein and vitamin concentrates plant and certain other facilities is lagging behind the prescribed normatives.

Coal, chemical and construction materials industry workers are lagging substantially in fulfilling the labor productivity growth plan. As a result of this the country has failed to receive a considerable quantity of coal, ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, cement and prefabricated ferroconcrete. The results of work in these sectors have been adversely influenced both by the lag in commissioning new facilities and by the delay in starting up new capacities and shortcomings in labor and production organization and in railroad transport.

According to State Committee for Standards data, the state seal of quality was conferred on 3,469 types of output in November, and in all 74,278 types of output with the seal of quality were being produced as of 1 December. At the same time, in a number of cases state certification commissions took unjustified decisions to award the seal of quality to output that does not meet the requirements of the top category. As a result the State Committee for Standards refused to register 86 decisions.

Delivery discipline requires substantial improvement, particularly in machine building. The associations and enterprises of 11 machine-building ministries failed to supply more than R2 billions' worth of output stipulated in contracts concluded and schedules issued for implementation, although the majority of these enterprises fulfilled or overfulfilled the plan in terms of total output sales.

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum L.I. Brezhnev noted that by no means have ministries and departments everywhere succeeded in overcoming inertia and resolutely carrying through the reorientation of all work toward quality, labor productivity growth and better end-results.

In all labor collectives organizational, mass political and ideological work must be directed toward developing socialist competition in every possible way and orienting it toward qualitative indicators and the struggle to fulfill counterplans. Leading experience must be supported and disseminated, the policy of thrift must be consistently implemented, and organization and discipline must be strengthened in every sector. Labor collectives must make every effort to fulfill the 1979 plans worthily and create a firm basis for shock work in the concluding year of the 5-year plan.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY IN UZBEKISTAN REPORTED

LD031018 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 3 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tashkent, January 3, TASS--It is only thanks to the great number of tractors and farming machines that the Uzbek peasants managed to overcome the adverse weather conditions last year and collect a record high harvest of more than 5.7 million tons of raw cotton. That is why the recently approved budget of the republic gives top priority to capital investment for the expansion of the production of machinery for mechanising all processes during cotton cultivation and harvesting. This was said to a TASS correspondent by Kudratilla Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan.

Big funds are channelled for the rapid development of such branches of industry as metallurgy, engineering, chemical and petrochemical industries. All this makes it possible to increase the production of tractors, picking machines and mineral fertilizers and herbicides to intensify agricultural production, Akhmedov said. Kudratilla Akhmedov stressed that those branches which determine technical progress and development of the national economy on the whole will be rapidly developing in Uzbekistan. They include building materials industry, timber, wood-working, ginning and other industries.

The state plan of the republic's economic and social development and the republic's budget make for a considerable increase of consumer goods production. Big funds are directed to raising wages of workers in the non-productive spheres, increasing pensions and providing additional public utilities for citizens.

All this is evidence of the state's constant concern for the development of the national republics of the Soviet Union, Akhmedov said.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

PROTOTYPE NUCLEAR REACTOR BEING BUILT NEAR LENINGRAD

LD021100 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Leningrad, January 2, TASS--The Soviet installation Pik, now being built at the Nuclear Physics Institute in Gatchina, near Leningrad, will become the first of a new generation of nuclear reactors designated for fundamental physical research and solving a broad range of tasks of applied physics.

Kir Konoplev, head of the project, said to a TASS correspondent, that the reactor will give an opportunity for researchers to investigate the most intrinsic processes in solid matter, interaction of elementary particles and other problems of nuclear physics and radiation chemistry. He stressed the high reliability of radiation protection systems envisaged by the project.

The scientist said that the institute has started making programs of experimental work on the reactor. It is believed that physicists from the CMEA countries and specialists from Switzerland, France, and the United States, who enjoy close scientific relations with the Gatchina institute, will take part in the experiments.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTICA--Leningrad, December 19, TASS--The roads of the Soviet Antarctic observatory Molodyozhnaya located in Enderby Land have become reactivated after a six-month lull. The motorships Bashkiriya and Pioner Estonii arrived there. They brought 250 scientists and specialists to continue research into Antarctica's nature. Nikolay Kornilov, head of the 25th Soviet Antarctic expedition, radioed today that a runway is being prepared on the ice floe near the ships. Planes and helicopters will fly 80 kilometers from there to the observatory carrying polar explorers and cargo. Other ships from the fleet of the 25th Soviet expedition are expected shortly at the Antarctic shores. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD]

UKRAINIAN ACADEMY MEETING--New tasks confronting fundamental sciences in the acceleration of scientific technical progress and in economic development in line with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions were on the agenda of a general meeting of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, completed in Kiev on 26 December. The meeting elected new full and corresponding members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. It relieved Academician Tronko of the duties of vice president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences at his own request. Academician (Klupilov) was elected vice president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and Academician Poturayev a Presidium member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 27 Dec 79 AU]

DRUGS RESEARCH EXPEDITION--Vladivostok, December 29, TASS--Soviet research vessel Professor Bogorov has left here for the Pacific Ocean. The aim of the expedition is to study sea organisms and algae in order to find organic natural substances with a beneficial effect on human organism. The most promising in this respect are tropical shelf areas. The coastal waters, especially coral reefs, are noted for a remarkable variety and multitude of living organisms. The need to survive in such a dense medium forces the underwater dwellers produce special substances ensuring a high resistance to different diseases. It has been noted for instance that many sea invertebrates never have cancer. The Pacific Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of which "Professor Bogorov" is a floating laboratory has developed some methods to extract medical substances with a curing effect from certain types of sponges and molluscs. These substances enhance immunity to different diseases including cardio-vascular. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD]